

"The Pomological Magazine of America"

AMERICAN FRUITS

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Rochester Lithographing Co.
Rochester, N.Y. April 19, 1904.

American Fruits Publishing Co.,
City.

Gentlemen:

We received your first issue of "American Fruits", and we wish to compliment you on its appearance. It certainly reflects credit on the publishers.

We placed an advertisement in this initial number, and we presume you will be pleased to know it has brought us numerous inquiries for colored labels, etc., from various parts of the country. We are therefore inclined to continue our advertisement until further notice.

Wishing you success in the undertaking, we are,

Yours truly,

Rochester Lithographing Co.

M. B. Fox, Pres.

American Fruits

An International Journal for Nurserymen, Growers, Dealers and Shippers of Fruits and the General Consumer, Circulating in the United States, Canada and Abroad

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Vol. I

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1904

No. 6

FRUIT WHERE OTHERS FAILED.

**Nebraska Conditions Not Those of Illinois--
Orchards Have Had Too Much Water--
Intensive Cultivation the Secret--
Plant Early Autumn Rather
Than Winter Varieties.**

E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

The elevation of the extreme western portion of Nebraska leads up to about 4,500 feet, and we should study the experience of successful growers in Montana and Idaho, Dakota and Minnesota. We learn that there is a very narrow list of fruit trees which through long generations of production in trying climates have acquired the habit of being ready for winter in September. In Scotts Bluffs county I have seen apple and plum trees heavily laden with their crop of fruit bending to the ground with an additional weight of 4 inches of snow in the middle of September.

In a climate where such conditions are possible, we need varieties which will have completed their growth by the first of September, and should plant summer and early autumn varieties rather than the later maturing winter kinds. We should do all in our power to conserve moisture by frequent cultivation rather than induce late and rank growth of wood by the free use of water. Mr. David Hunter, of Sutherland, Lincoln county, visited California last winter. He was so much interested in their intensive system of frequent culture that he has already cultivated his orchard of forty acres seventeen times this season. This orchard has been irrigated only once, the water being applied about the last of March. His trees have made as much growth as can be safely carried and his outlook for a fruitful, productive orchard is very bright indeed. He estimates that single apple trees will yield as high as eight bushels each. One tree gave one bushel and three pecks of apples the fifth fall after planting.

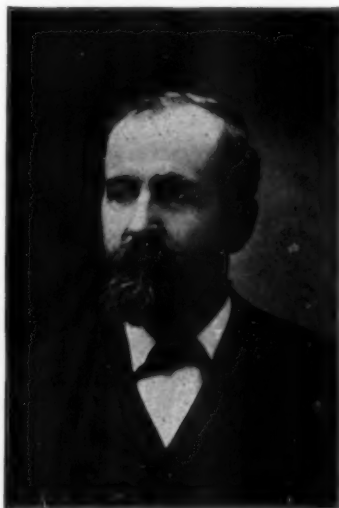
Regarding planting. First, be sure to avoid low ground and alkali. Select the drier and more loamy soils, not too near the water level. The advent of irrigation ditches has in some cases raised the water level too near the surface. In planting, set the trees six inches deeper than they grow in the nursery. Keep the trunk of the tree protected twelve months in the year for at least five years. Grow a dense, branched head. This offers some protection against hail. Protect by efficient windbreaks, if the orchard should unfortunately be in the track of a hail storm; hail that comes

straight down is not so destructive as that driven by the full sweep of a violent wind.

It is of the utmost importance that the orchard should be irrigated in early November, and carried into the winter with ample subsoil moisture.

THE AVOCADO A GOOD SHIPPER.

"The avocado (often called by the ridiculous name alligator pear) is a most delicious fruit," says Prof. H. E. Van Deman. "It grows on a large tree, and is found on almost every



E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

farm or village lot in tropical Florida. The leaves are about the size of one's hand, roundish oblong in form, and glossy, making a very handsome appearance. The fruit is from 3 to 10 inches long, pear shaped, green, pink and purple in color according to the variety. There is a large, round seed in the center, and the flesh is greenish yellow in color and about the consistency of hard butter. It is rich and almost oily, and of the most delicious flavor, although quite peculiar. It is neither sweet nor sour, but has something of the taste of chestnuts mixed with rich cream.

The trees bear enormously, and as the fruit ships easily and is becoming known in the fancy fruit markets of the north, where it brings a very high price, its culture is being extended. The choice varieties are being named, and will be propagated by budding and grafting by the few who are skillful enough to do it. The avocado is very difficult to propagate in this way.

CRANBERRY OUTLOOK.

**Cape Cod Crop Will Probably Equal That of
Last Year, Some Estimates Placing It at
265,000 Barrels--Frost and Hail
Storms Caused Damage.**

W. H. FITCH, CRANMOOR, WIS.

Although rather early yet to venture an opinion as to the probable output of cranberries this season, the consensus of judgment on the part of both growers and buyers is that while Massachusetts and Wisconsin will show an increase as compared with last year, New Jersey will be very short, reducing the total yield nearly ten per cent. Many contingencies may happen between now and the time of harvesting.

The Wankinquoah bog of nearly 200 acres, in Massachusetts, the largest single bog in a whole piece in the country, will not furnish any berries this year. The young berries were being devoured by worms, and to destroy the pests it was considered advisable to flood the bog. The water was kept on long enough to kill the berries as well as the worms.

A Chicago expert, in summing up the prospects of the cranberry crop, expects a fair average yield taking into account, however, the losses from frost and hail storms on the Cape. Allowing that perhaps one thousand acres were thus damaged, the shortage from this cause was placed at sixty thousand barrels. The crop of Cape Cod in 1899 was 283,000 barrels, in 1902 it was 215,000 barrels, and in 1903 a little over two hundred thousand barrels.

The New Jersey crop is placed at 125,000 barrels against 175,000 last year, while Wisconsin is credited with fifty thousand barrels against forty-two thousand barrels last year.

SEVEN MILLION STRAWBERRIES.

The packing of peaches for shipment has been so systematized that a certain number of peaches of a given size are in each basket and it is possible to estimate pretty closely the number of fruits in a carload. A trainload of strawberries, received at Cedar Rapids, Ia., this season consisted of twenty cars. Each car contained about 510 crates, or 12,240 boxes, or 342,710 berries, figured as they estimate it in Missouri and Southern Illinois. The twenty cars contained about 7,000,000 berries, every one of which was packed by hand one at a time.

From Western Points

WESTERN HORTICULTURE.

Experience of a Veteran Commercial Orchardist in California, Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado--Causes of Failure--Requirements for Success.

E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

The subject of commercial orcharding in Central and Western Nebraska is a topic of very deep interest to me. All of my active life has been devoted to a study of the problems surrounding the planting and developing of orchards under new and trying conditions.

In the '60's, after leaving the army, I lived for a time in Southern California when orcharding was in the early stages of its development. There I learned how to handle soil so as to conserve the limited rainfall and grow crops without irrigation.

Coming to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, my plan was to grow fruit in commercial quantities in a region where it was sufficiently difficult to keep the grower safe from the over-production so trying in California. Thirty-three years ago I called on Hon. Robert W. Furnas, of Brownville, to ask his advice regarding the kind of land to purchase for commercial orchard purposes and what varieties to plant. The Governor kindly gave me the benefit of his experience and suggested that while they were successful in growing fruit along the Missouri river, it might be difficult to grow leading commercial varieties of apples as far out as Saline county. At that time people were in doubt whether corn could be grown on the table lands of Saline. Governor Furnas advised the planting of Siberians. He was confident that these could be grown with fair success and that the scarcity of better fruit would be such that people would buy them in the absence of large apples.

My first venture was 20 acres of apple trees and Siberians planted on sod land broken the previous summer. Eleven hundred of these were purchased of Samuel Barnard, of Table Rock. We lost but five. We did not fare as well with a lot of tall 4-year-olds shipped from Illinois.

From this beginning we gradually extended our home plant until we had 80 acres of orchard. It was our original intention to devote our efforts almost entirely to commercial orcharding, but we soon found that it required years of time to secure such returns from a commercial orchard as would keep up expenses.

Many years ago we were engaged in contract planting of timber claims and orchards for other parties. We planted the trees and carried forward their cultivation for a series of years. This line of work gave us a wide acquaintance in Central and Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado. We became

familiar with soil and climatic conditions. We learned of the wonderful fertility of the soil in Western and Central Nebraska. We gradually acquired confidence in the ultimate outcome of horticultural work under western conditions. We studied the causes of failure, of trees that had been already planted, visiting thousands of farmers. We noted here and there an occasional success and the conditions under which success had been secured; also the numberless failures and the reasons therefor.

We now feel sure that with suitable care and the planting of the right varieties, fruit

At the present time they are worth 6 cents per pound in Western Nebraska. Autumn apples sell at 4 cents per pound, and winter apples are usually worth in car lots \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

In seeking to overcome the difficulties connected with any new enterprise, it is well to make a careful study of the causes which led to previous failure. First and foremost, unsuitable varieties. The farmer living in Western Nebraska naturally thinks of the varieties of fruits to which he was accustomed in his eastern home, forgetting the difference in altitude, soil and climatic condition. He is easily



ORCHARD IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO.

can be grown in commercial quantities in Central and Western Nebraska. Our attention was first called to the lack of fruit in those districts and to the great expense of shipping fruit in from other localities. We paid \$285 freight to send a car of apples to Custer City, in the Black Hills. We pay \$1.50 per barrel on apples from Crete to Bridgeport, Neb., with proportionately higher freight to other and more distant points on the Guernsey division.

The orchardist who can successfully grow apples in Western Nebraska has a freight protection of 40% to 50% per bushel in his favor as compared with the grower in Eastern Nebraska. Should he grow small fruits, to the production of which the soil and water supply is peculiarly suited, he has the protection of heavy express charges on incoming fruit. Last summer I found summer apples retailing at 10 cents per pound at Fort Morgan, Colo.

persuaded by the traveling salesman to purchase varieties of fruit, valuable no doubt in other locations, but unsuited to western conditions. The pictures of Japanese plums are very showy and attractive. He purchases and plants trees of this character, and also varieties of the Domestica or European varieties of plum. He plants varieties of apples better suited to Iowa or Missouri than to Western Nebraska. He reasons that if a little water is good, a larger amount is better. He uses so much water that growth continues until winter. The trees are unripe when winter sets in and suffer severely.

A full apple crop, half a peach crop, and nearly a full grape crop is the report from the New Mexico fruit belt.

The International Apple Shippers' Association has entered a strong protest against the uniform bill of lading proposed by the railroads.

FROM MINING TO FRUIT.

Utah's Transformation--Recent Display Shows that this State Can Produce a Long List, from Pomegranates and Figs to Hardest Winter Apples -- Irrigation Advantages in Nursery Rows.

JOHN WATSON, SALT LAKE CITY.

Conditions in the nursery business in this section are very satisfactory and the outlook is promising. We have more orders on our books than we had at this time last year. I have great faith in Utah and its tributary territory as a field for the nursery business. The climate is favorable; we have no severe cold in winter; cold weather comes on gradually and ripens the trees properly; we seldom have zero weather, and when the thermometer does go below zero, the trees are in condition to stand it. Our soil is good. I know of none better for nursery purposes.

With the advantage of irrigation, we are not limited in our budding season, and our growing trees can be watered when they need water. The soil is peculiarly adapted to growing fruit-tree seedlings of the very best grade, and we have no overflows.

Our soil grows about the best apples and pears that I have seen. Indications point to an increased planting of orchards the coming season. We had enough snow the past winter to assure an ample water supply this summer. The fruit crop is good, and good fruit crops make people plant more orchards.

The one thing that, in my opinion, has helped the nurserymen more than anything else of late, was the fruit display at the Irrigation Congress held at Ogden, Utah, last September. It was a revelation to the Eastern and Southern delegates to that convention, and something of the same nature to a great many who did not come from afar.

That display of fruit could not be surpassed by any section, nor could any single state equal the quality and variety of the Utah exhibit there, extending, as it did, through the entire list of fruits, from pomegranates and figs, raisins and almonds, clear through to the hardiest of winter apples.

Formerly, Utah was known almost altogether for its mines. But our people have begun to realize that their greatest source of wealth is going to be their orchards of peaches, sweet cherries, pears, and winter apples. Utah grows Elbertas that will compare favorably with the best that Fort Valley, or East Texas, or Benton Harbor, or California can show. There are parts of Utah and Idaho in which the winter apple proposition is going to be a big thing. Still, our fruit growers have much to learn about spraying, and the supremely important question of proper packing and careful marketing, with the advantage of car-load shipments.

As to the immediate future of the nursery business out here, I feel no uneasiness. We expect no depression in any line of trade to result from the agitation incident to the campaign, such as usually obtains in the East and South in presidential election years. Fortunately, the West is, in a degree, independent of the East in money matters. The outlook is good.

SAPODILLA CULTURE IN INFANCY.

"The sapodilla is a fruit that is peculiar to the tropics, and is found in lower Florida in some of the best kept places," says Prof. Van Deinan. "The tree is of medium size, very beautiful in form and foliage, the latter being small, shiny and oblong. The fruit is about the size of an ordinary peach, round or oblong and in color and surface like a very heavily russeted apple. The flesh is of firm texture, becoming as soft as a peach when fully ripe and of a brownish yellow color. The flavor is sweet and rich, not unlike a very sweet pear. There are few fruits that I like better than the sapodilla. Its culture is in its infancy, and the choice varieties have not yet been named and propagated by budding or grafting."



JOHN WATSON
SECRETARY PIONEER NURSERY CO., SALT LAKE
CITY, UTAH.

WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN.

The following firms were represented at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, of which F. H. Stannard is president, E. R. Taylor is vice-president, and E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan., is secretary, the meeting having been held at Kansas City, Mo.:

Blair & Kaufman, and R. H. Blair & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. C. Griesa, A. H. Griesa, T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; Holman & Bente, Leavenworth, Kan.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Peters & Skinner, N. Topeka, Kan.; J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo.; F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.; Stark Bros. N. & O. Co. Louisiana, Mo.; Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia.; L. R. Taylor & Son, Topeka, Kan.; Williams & Bernardin, Parsons, Kan.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; J. S. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo.

ARKANSAS PEACH ORCHARDS.

Crawford, County, Ark., has a million peach trees. Hundreds of acres were planted to peach trees last March and April. Most of the trees planted are peach and nearly all of these are Elberta. Some cherry orchards are being planted; also apple, pear and plum. Fruit is paying better than cotton.

CRANBERRY OUTPUT.

At the eighteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association at Cranmoor, Wis., on August 18th the output of New England is placed at the normal 200,000 barrels, New Jersey, which will have about one-half of last year (a phenomenally good yield of 175,000 barrels), or 90,000 barrels, and the west at 16,000 barrels, or one-half of last season making a total productive crop for 1904, of 306,000 barrels, or about 76 per cent. of the average yield.

The normal output is: New England, chiefly Cape Cod, 200,000; Middle States, chiefly New Jersey, 133,000; The West, chiefly Wisconsin, 67,000; total, 400,000.

Vice-President S. N. Whittlesey said: "A matter that may well engage the attention of this association is the advertising of the fruit; not the business but the product. Probably not one-tenth of the people of the United States know what a cranberry is, and only one-tenth of this tenth buy them in any appreciable quantities. It might pay this association to load a car with cranberries and ship to some chosen centers of population; load peddlers' wagons and sell at 5 cents a quart. They will go like 'hot cakes' to people who never ate cranberries before."

GRAPE CULTURE IN OKLAHOMA.

T. V. Munson, the grape expert, says, after making an investigation of the grape culture of Oklahoma:

"It appears that there is an abundance of the best material of the character which will find in the intermediate location of Oklahoma, with its mild, healthful climate and congenial soil, its place for best development and profitable cultivation. Altogether Oklahoma occupies the ideal climate and contains the ideal soil for most successful growing for either table or wine a greater range in varieties than any other equal area in the United States, save a similar region in Northern Texas, adjoining Oklahoma, and naturally forming a part of this superlatively fine grape belt."

NEW FRUIT COMPANIES.

Honduras Banana Co., Waterbury, Conn.—\$200,000.
T. P. Forman, C. A. Templeman, F. B. O'Neil.

Acatan Fruit Company, Phoenix, Ariz.—\$400,000.
P. W. Dargin, H. P. Durrill, W. G. Durrill.

Muskegon Nursery and Fruit Company, Muskegon, Mich.—\$25,000. President, William R. Jones; treasurer, William F. Wiselogle; secretary, John Q. Ross; manager, Chester H. Merfield.

The Armour Company, Chicago, has decided to discontinue its fruit and produce business.

STANLEY H. WATSON, Houston Texas—"I have read carefully the issues of AMERICAN FRUITS so far received and have enjoyed same very much. I believe there are great possibilities in the field you have entered, and with the experience you have had in Horticultural journalism, I feel safe in predicting for your paper a most brilliant future."

Eastern Growers and Dealers

DWARF APPLE TREES.

**The Latest Proposition for the Orchardist--
For Spraying Convenience--Can They Be
Made to Pay--Experiments in New
York State--May Be Source of
Fancy Fruit in Fancy Pack-
ages at Top Prices.**

Changes have come thick and fast in orchard practice in the last ten years. First we had to learn to spray. Then we had to learn to cultivate. Then came cover crops. Now the sod mulch question is before us. While we are debating this our horticultural seers are suggesting that we may be forced to make another change in our orchard practice—this time the introduction of dwarf trees.

The San José scale is responsible for this. As long as it obligingly confined itself to some other man's trees the orchardist could spray for scab and other pests that orchards are heir to with a more or less tolerable degree of inconvenience and with fair success. But it is one thing to spray for scab and quite another to spray for scale. Scab is most at home within the tree, where it is moist and shady and accessible to the spray nozzle. The scale not only takes up its abode on the larger limbs, but it has an especial predilection for the topmost twigs and outermost branches.

SPRAYING STANDARDS EXPENSIVE.

In spraying, everyone of these twigs and branches must be thoroughly coated with the mixture or it immediately becomes a plague spot, and the whole tree is again soon infested. And to thoroughly coat a tree is no quick and easy task. After a tree gets taller than a peach tree the cost of spraying with a sulphur wash increases with the height of the tree in something like geometrical progression. For instance, the cost of spraying a peach tree with the lime-sulphur-soda mixture is about 8 cents; but for an old apple tree it is about 50 cents.

Obviously the thing to do is to get the tops of the trees nearer to the ground. Spraying unpleasantnesses are gradually teaching us to head our trees low; but no reasonable amount of pruning will bring the top of a 40-year-old apple tree within convenient spraying distance of the ground. So Professor Beach, of the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., is experimenting with trees that will not grow out of spraying bounds; that is, with dwarf trees.

ADVANTAGES OF DWARFS.

Dwarfs cannot compete with standards in productiveness, notwithstanding the fact that from four to eight times as many trees are set on the same area. They are, however, much easier to care for than are standards—easier to prune, easier to thin fruit on, easier to pick from—and the spraying of them is child's

play in comparison with spraying standards. The trees come into bearing earlier and the fruit can nearly all be picked from the ground or from a step-ladder, even if the trees are of full size, and there is no loss on account of fruit knocked off in placing ladders.

The point for the experiment station to determine is whether dwarfs can be made to pay. It is now growing some to see. Besides a small orchard on its own grounds it has others on the places of Mr. Albert Wood, of Carlton, in the northern part of Orleans County, Mr. F. E. Dawley, of Fayetteville, Onondaga County, and Mr. Edward Van Alstyne, of Kinderhook, Columbia County.

The experiment is not yet far enough along to admit of drawing conclusions. If dwarfs prove profitable it will probably be by careful attention to the refinements of culture, by thinning in order to get a high percentage of first-class fruit, by producing a fancy article, by putting it up in fancy packages, and by supplying it to a fancy trade.

V.

EAT AN APPLE.

In these days of indigestion,
Of fever and congestion,
A new and pleasant remedy has lately come to
light;
'Tis a cure-all pure and simple,
The very latest wrinkle—
Just eat a big round apple and you'll be all
right.
Then goodbye to inflammation,
To pain and ulceration;
The vermiform appendix will be forgotten
quite;
Throw away your pills galore,
You won't need them any more,
Just eat a big round apple and you'll be all
right.

—Fruitman's Guide.

ITALY'S CITRUS FRUITS.

Italy's last crop of citrus fruits (lemons, oranges, mandarines, pomegranates,) amounted to 5,250,000,000 fruits, exceeding the crop of the preceding year by 350,000,000. The number of fruit-bearing trees was 16,700,000. Its exportation of citrus fruits amounted to 3,095,860 metric hundredweight in the year 1903. Of these 844,329 hundredweight went to Austria-Hungary, 726,327 to North America, 605,414 to Great Britain, 326,230 to Germany, 279,328 hundredweight to Russia. The cultivation of citrus fruits is extending in southern Italy and on the island of Sardinia, but is steadily diminishing in central and northern Italy.

EVAPORATED FRUIT TRADE.

**As the Region of the Rhine is the Ideal Place
for Grape Culture, so the State of
New York is the Home of
the Apple Industry.**

At the recent meeting of the Western New York Evaporated Fruit Dealers' Association at Sodus Center, N. Y., the following statement regarding the importance of the apple industry in New York and the operation of the new cured fruit law was issued:

What will be the effect of the new law on the apple industry of the State? At a glance one will see that it is almost wholly in the interest of the producers of evaporated apples. Some will, unless restrained by law, "dry apples by moonlight and cure them in a water tank." Now this is only the few. The majority make apples dry enough, but the vicious few defeat the honesty of the many, and thus keep the industry in bad repute. It will take the strong hand of the law to compel dealers to refrain from buying and handling apples that will ferment and become unwholesome.

This law will serve a good purpose if it makes the dealers honest and just in accepting apples of proper dryness, and thus protect the honest evaporators who are willing and anxious to make standard evaporated apples. Hundreds and thousands of trees have been planted during the last decade. These will soon come into bearing. If there is an outlet for these apples it will need the markets of the world. There is no doubt that the taste, flavor, meat and quality of New York State apples are equal, if not superior, to those grown in any other part of the world.

As the region of the Rhine is the ideal place for grape culture, so the State of New York is the home of the apple industry. Millions of dollars are realized annually from this industry. If New York can sell better goods, so that the markets of the world will clamor for them, the demand will equal almost any supply. It behooves the producers to see that dealers live up to this law, and lay the foundation for a trade that will readily consume the product. The press should see that this law is widely disseminated among the people. It behooves dealers and producers alike to protect this industry, which is giving support to so many people. The law governing the manufacture of evaporated apples makes it important to consider some practical questions.

It has been definitely determined that a bushel, or fifty pounds of sound, green paring apples will make about 6 to 6¾ pounds of standard evaporated apples. This is a conservative estimate, and manufacturers should take this into consideration when they purchase apples. Knowing approximately the number of pounds that can be produced from a bushel, and the market price, they are in a position to know what prices should control in purchasing apples in the orchard.

It is safe to estimate that 6½ to 7 pounds of standard evaporated apples can be made from a bushel of average sound winter fruit. It must be seen that this estimate of pounds of fruit evaporated from a bushel of apples will increase the consumption of dried fruit.

Niagara and Orleans counties, New York, will have a large crop of pears.

Frank H. Battles, nurseryman and seedsman, Rochester, N. Y., made a general assignment, August 5th, to William L. Manning, of Brighton, N. Y. Liabilities \$40,000; assets \$20,000.

NEW YORK APPLE CROP.

Wolcott Orchardists Say That If Fifty Per Cent. of Fruit Should Drop There Would Still be a Big Yield--Evaporators Preparing for Unusual Business--Dealers to Make Their Own Barrels.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Orchardists in this vicinity say that if fifty per cent. of the apples now on the trees should drop off there would still be a big crop left and the quality would be much better. Owners of evaporators are already contracting thousands of bushels for drying purposes, the price paid being exceedingly low, ranging from 8 to 12 cents per bushel, while produce dealers are paying but 4 cents per pound for prime dried stock, and are not anxious to buy at that.

Many evaporator owners are tearing down their present dryers and building them larger in order to handle the big crop. They are also drawing thousands of tons of coal to their evaporators and storing it. They do not intend to be again caught without fuel as in the coal strike of two years ago.

Provision is also made to guard against a barrel famine which existed throughout apple growing sections a year ago, when barrels reached an almost prohibitive price. One Wolcott produce dealer has purchased outright a barrel factory and is now making barrels on an extensive scale in order to provide those from whom he purchases apples plenty of barrels.

Another large New York concern, which has a storehouse here, is erecting on its lot a large building which will be devoted entirely to the manufacture of apple barrels. In this way it is hoped to provide plenty of barrels for this section, although it is feared that prices will rule higher than common, owing to the greater cost of material.

A Rochester, N. Y., dealer said: "In regard to apples the outlook is excellent; in fact, there are as many apples on the trees, especially in Wayne county, as I ever saw. In some orchards there are too many apples for the trees to carry. The principal yield will be Baldwins, although there will be a heavy crop of Greenings, and a fair out-turn of Kings."

"There are more apples than there were last year at this time, and the yield will probably equal the crop of 1896, which was the largest of recent years, providing there is no great damage done by the fungus. So far, the general condition of the trees and fruit is healthy, but it is yet too early to predict with any degree of accuracy the result of the fungus which is appearing in some orchards."

Prof. H. E. VanDeman advises as the best varieties of pecans for the Southern states the following: Stuart, VanDeman, Frotscher, Moneymaker and Schley. The pecan is well adapted to the rich lands of the cotton-growing sections, but especially the alluvial river bottoms. At ten years of age the trees will bear profitable crops and if well cared for should continue to do so for generations. Cotton may be grown between the trees until they come into bearing.

SECRETARY L. A. GOODMAN.

One of the best known state horticultural society secretaries in the country is L. A. Goodman, of Kansas City, secretary for years of the Missouri Horticultural Society. He



L. A. GOODMAN.

has been continually active in advancing the interests of the many fruit growers of Missouri. His crop reports are looked for by all who are interested in that state. He has had large experience in the fruit industry.

SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association was held at Asheville, N. C., August 17th. President W. T. Hood presided. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and the attendance was large. Much discussion was given to Virginia and West Virginia legislation. The laws concerning nursery stock in these states were severely criticised.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Herbert S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; vice-president, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary and treasurer, C. T. Smith.

NEW YORK FRUIT GROWERS.

A joint meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and the Wayne County Association was held August 25th at Sodus Point, N. Y. Addresses were made by President T. B. Wilson, S. D. Willard, Professors Beach and Craig, Dr. Jordan and Byron J. Case. Cultivation was suggested by Professor Craig as the best means of offsetting effects of severe winters, the idea being to restore lost vitality in the spring. Professor Beach argued in favor of spraying. Mr. Willard said that horticulturists should provide money so the State Fruit Growers' Association could fight for desired legislation. He said that in the past a few men had shouldered a large portion of the work and footed the necessary bills.

Sixteen officials of the New York Central railroad were present after a trip through the fruit districts from Lewiston to Oswego. Their offer to provide laid-off employees to pick fruit was welcomed by the growers.

The Orleans County Fruit Growers' Association held a summer meeting at Oak Orchard, N. Y., August 27th.

Brown Brothers Company, one of the largest and most reliable houses in the country, submits to intending purchasers a most reasonable suggestion in a new announcement in this issue.

ALL APPLES NOT PERFECT.

Louis Erb Suggests to Apple Shippers That a Good Demand Can Be Created for No. 2 and No. 3 Apples Among Persons of Moderate Means.

"I know that some of the apple shippers are too particular when they try to purchase from the apple grower by demanding only the select fruit and leaving him with two-thirds of his crop to take to the evaporator or cider mills. Now this is all wrong, and is the reason why many apple growers have become apple dealers," said Louis Erb, of Memphis, Tenn., addressing the International Apple Shippers Association at their annual meeting in St. Louis last month.

"If the apple grower had his own way about it there would be only No. 1 apples," continued Mr. Erb, "but unfortunately he can't control the elements and other conditions incidental to apple growing. Hence, no matter how careful he may be, a large per cent. of his apples will not class as No. 1, and he must find a market for them better than the evaporator or the cider mill.

"My opinion is that a good demand can be created in this country for No. 2 and even No. 3 apples among people of moderate means if the apple shippers would take hold of it in the right way. And when they do take hold of it and have them packed in proper, careful manner, indifferently packed so-called 'farmers' stock' will no longer glut or spoil the markets for them. In other words my advice to you apple shippers is, instead of trying to buy only one-third of a growers apples, buy his whole crop, insofar as it is merchantable, and pay him for each grade what it is worth and no more. I am aware that some apple shippers do this, but in the majority of cases they will talk only about fancy stock, and will leave the grower with the bag to hold, which usually results in the latter becoming a competitor of the former. Treat the apple grower right in this matter, and you will serve your own interest in the end.

"It is my opinion that if the apple crop in the United States is handled in the right way, by proper packing, judicious marketing and wise distribution among all classes of people, there can be no overproduction and ruinous prices for many years to come. There are more people in this country who do not get enough apples than those who get too many. It is your business as apple shippers to reach them and by doing so, you will not only increase your own prosperity, but will also make apple growing a source of greater profit."

Harry Boyle has been appointed an expert in the bureau of plant industry at Washington, D. C., and is in Florida investigating a plan for a plantation of mangoes in that state.

The Butterfield Nursery Co. has been incorporated at Washington, D. C., with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators are: J. S. Butterfield, E. C. Butterfield, C. A. Fettes, G. M. Shafer, E. W. McCormick, E. M. Freeman, B. E. T. Kretschmann.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., DeWitt, Ga., sent to AMERICAN FRUITS specimens of an early chestnut of large size which Prof. Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., says are undoubtedly of Japanese origin. They ripen in Georgia on August 1st.

In the Central States

WEST BADEN SPRINGS.

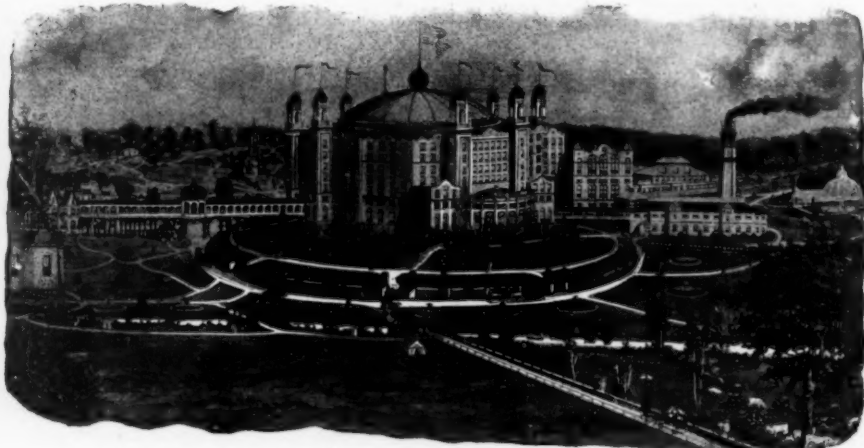
Where the American Association of Nurserymen Will Hold Its Next Annual Convention--Famous Medicinal Springs--Ample accommodations at a Unique Hotel--Some Details.

The West Baden Springs hotel where the next convention of the American Association of Nurserymen is to be held is at West Baden, Ind., in a beautiful valley of Orange County, surrounded by majestic hills of the terminal spurs of the Cumberland orange. The place has long been famous for its medicinal springs and is known as "The Carlsbad of America."

The hotel building proper covers five acres, is a brick and steel fireproof structure, and containing 708 rooms, with telephone, hot and cold water, toilet and clothes closet in every room, 200 suits with private baths, has a floor space of fifteen acres, and the rotunda has an

tons. From the hub twenty-four ribs each weighing four and one-half tons radiate out to the building and rest on pillars with heavily concreted bases. The expansion and contraction of the dome is taken care of by rollers on top of the columns. Ventilating devices around the base of the dome secure a constant current of air, so that the inner court is the coolest spot in West Baden in summer and the most pleasant in winter. On the fourth and sixth floors facing the court are a series of individual balconies from which to view the promenaders below. A fountain in the center of the court or atrium, concrete walks about it, the freshness of evergreens and hot-house plants, the sweet scents of flowers and other attractions make it a veritable paradise. All the opportunities afforded for interior embellishment under electricity have been provided for.

Lee W. Sinclair is president, J. F. Persise is



NEW HOTEL OF THE WEST BADEN SPRINGS CO. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
WHERE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN WILL MEET.

air space of 2,730,000 cubic feet. The glass dome covering the court is 200 feet in diameter—the largest in the world. The hotel is built in the shape of an octahedron, all rooms being outside rooms. The buildings annexed by arcades comprise the largest marble encased bath rooms (en suite) in the world, a plunge 30 x 120 feet, dancing floor 75 x 90 feet, dining rooms 73 x 90 feet, four additional private dining rooms, gymnasium 40 x 100 feet, opera house 50 x 90 feet, handball rooms 40 x 100 feet, a casino, with regulation alleys, billiard and pool tables. An oval-covered, two-story bicycle track, one-third mile in circumference, golf grounds, baseball grounds, drive-ways, fishing and game preserves are among the means for the comfort and entertainment of guests.

The great dome is ten feet high and sixteen feet in diameter and weighs eight and one-half

secretary and treasurer of the West Baden Spring company. W. W. Newcomb is chief clerk of the hotel.

RUSHING OUT BARRELS.

Coopers are working double shifts of men in an effort to supply the demand indicated by advance orders for barrels in Western New York. New barrel factories have been opened at several points, and with improved machinery the output will be largely increased.

GRAPE CROP AFFECTED.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—H. O. Fairchild and L. D. Masson report that grapes in the vineyards between Keuka and Hammondsport are rotting badly, and in some cases the crop will not pay for picking. Similar conditions are reported.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPERS.

Annual Meeting in St. Louis--Reports on Apple Holdings Will Be Kept Secret Hereafter--Dues Increased--Old Officers Re-elected--Those Who Attended.

There was a comparatively light attendance at the tenth annual meeting of the International Apple Shippers' Association, in St. Louis, August 3-4. President C. H. Weaver, of Chicago, presided. The proceedings were recorded by A. Warren Patch, secretary, of Boston. The members were welcomed by Frederic W. Taylor, chief of the department of horticulture, St. Louis Exposition. Those who were present at the opening of the convention were:

W. N. Wise, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford, Ont.; D. O. Wiley, Detroit; C. H. Weaver, B. W. Snow, Chicago; A. Warren Patch, Boston; James Handly, C. H. Williamson, Quincy, Ill.; Walter Snyder, Baltimore; W. M. French, New York; Geo. P. Schopp, St. Louis; J. D. Bryan, Bentonville, Ark.; Louis Erb, D. Canale, Memphis, Tenn.; C. C. Emerson, St. Paul; E. A. Moseley, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. S. Jennings, St. Joseph, Mo.; James McKinney, Quincy, Ill.; Albert T. Repp, Glassboro, N. J.; W. T. Flournoy, Marionville, Mo.; R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont.; R. H. Stillwell, Hannibal, Mo.; D. W. Blynnyon, Evansville, Ind.; J. G. Suigert, Appleton, N. Y.; G. W. Butterworth, J. D. Remington, E. F. Butterworth, J. W. Thorn, Philadelphia; Charles Dye, Medina, N. Y.; Edward Paulin, Chicago; Wm. B. Palmer, Sioux City, Ia.; C. A. Ash, Lockport, N. Y.; Charles Anderton, Jr., Dayton, Ohio; J. L. Keach, Curt Neumann, J. F. Shaurnski, J. G. Schlotter, Indianapolis; C. P. Rothwell, East Palestine, Ohio; C. M. Davidson, J. M. McCoach, Huntington, W. Va.; J. H. Livingston, Mountain Grove, Mo.; M. C. Rumsey, Batavia, N. Y.; C. G. Wignall, Streator, Ill.; J. B. Storer, Champaign, Ill.; Everett P. Teasdale, E. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; William Dixon, Hamilton, Ont.; Giles Fowler, Burford, Ont.; Dan J. Coyne, William Wagner, S. A. Wheelock, C. A. Watson, Chicago; Carl Allbrecht, Columbus, Ohio; George W. Payne, W. R. Norris, Rochester, N. Y.; E. C. Griffith and Wife, New York; L. A. Bradley, Barkers, N. Y.; I. J. Cannon, John Curren, Cincinnati, and C. S. Hoagland, Williamson, N. Y.

The annual dues of the association were increased to \$10, beginning with 1905, and the president's recommendation that the report of the executive committee as to apples in holding be held confidential to members of the association was endorsed. G. Harold Powell delivered an address on "Handling an Apple Crop for Cold Storage." The officers were re-elected: President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago; vice-president, R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont.; treasurer, William L. Wagner, Chicago; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston. The convention will meet next year at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Frank Ziegler, Shelby street and Burnett avenue, Louisville, Ky., has raised to fruiting in his yard a banana tree.

TREE PLANTING ON PRAIRIES.

**Timely Advice to Nurserymen by an Expert--
If Requisite Nursery Stock is Not
Provided, State Nurseries
Will be Established.**

Practical advice to the nurseryman is given in the *Minnesota Horticulturist* by George L. Clothier, of Washington, D. C., regarding the important subject of tree planting on the prairies.

"Many of our nurserymen whose customers are chiefly city people," says he, "have developed the idea that tree planting means landscape gardening. Their catalogues abound in eulogies of imported species from all quarters of the globe. They advertise novelties as though such material had been tested and its merits proven. They place fancy prices upon their nursery stock and expect the tree planter to be able to purchase this material to be used in a forest plantation. A little figuring at this time would probably throw some light on the possibility of farmers following their advice. A nurseryman who can sell transplanted Norway spruce trees two feet high for twenty-five cents apiece seems to think that he is offering goods at bed-rock prices and often cannot quite understand why every farmer tree planter in Minnesota does not give large orders for this kind of material. He forgets that a forest plantation to be of

mature is so absurd and so unreasonable that it seems that no sane man would give such advice, and yet such advice is common. A capital of \$250 put at three per cent. compound interest would amount to \$3,800 in one hundred years.

"One of the greatest needs we have to-day for furthering the cause of forest tree planting is a class of nurserymen who comprehend the situation and who have enough ingenuity about them to grow evergreen seedlings by the million at less than one cent apiece. Present prices and present methods of nursery practice, particularly with conifers, are hindering the cause of tree planting more than all other influences combined. Our nurserymen must learn that a forest plantation is not a lawn or dooryard plantation, that for forestry purposes very small seedlings are much to be preferred to expensive transplanted trees, and that their present methods of practice can be improved and cheapened to a marvelous degree.

"Do not ignore the city customer who wants a half-dozen trees once a year to plant on his bluegrass lawn and is willing to pay a good, round price for the operation of transplanting, which such trees need preliminary to the endurance of hard and unnatural environmental conditions; but these people are not all the people in the world who want to plant

MICHIGAN FRUIT CROP

Carefully Estimated From Three Hundred Reports by Secretary Bassett--Early Apples Showing Well--Peaches Light--Half Crop of Other Fruits.

Secretary C. E. Bassett, of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, has prepared one of the best arranged state fruit reports that has come to our desk. Of apples he says:

"The early varieties show up well, Duchess of Oldenburg and Wealthy having a good crop in most sections and being in active demand. Of late varieties Greenings, Russets, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Wagners, Canada Red, Hubbardston and Northern Spys are bearing heaviest, in the order named. Some scab is reported, but not bad, except in unsprayed orchards and these may as well be left out of the estimate, since buyers and packers of cold storage stock absolutely refuse to waste time in even looking at unsprayed orchards."

The report on peaches says: "Last winter's frosts not only killed many trees, but nipped the buds of most of the tender and more fancy varieties. So we find from all of the reports that the varieties that promise the largest per cent. of a crop this season are the 'ironclads'—Gold Drop, Hill's Chili, Lewis or Early Michigan, Barnard, early clingstones, etc. The fancy varieties, such as Crane's or Yellow St. John, Engles, Conklin, Elberta, Kalamazoo, New Prolific, Crawfords, etc., are reported scarce in most sections and should be at a premium in the market."

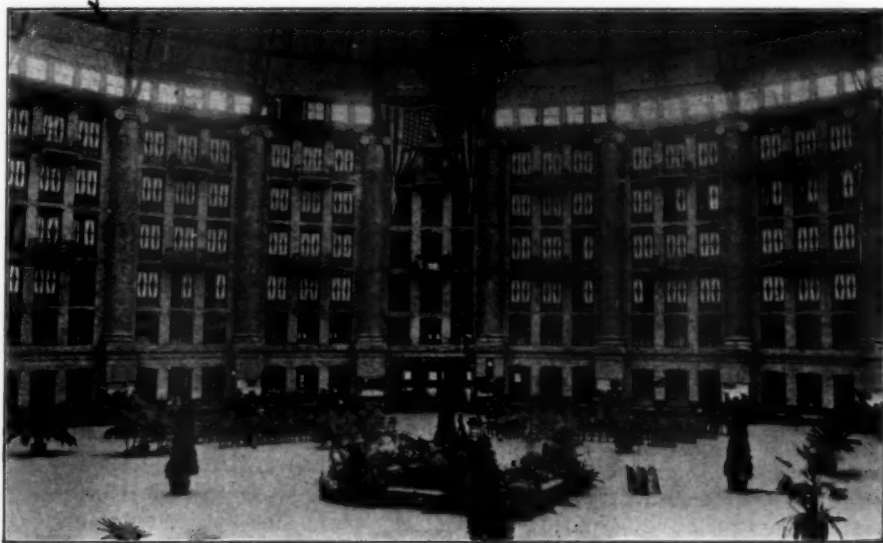
"Present prospects indicate a full half crop of other tree fruits," says Secretary Bassett. "Plum trees suffered badly from winter injury, and spring frosts in some sections caused the buds to blast and later the fruit dropped badly. The rotting of sweet cherries was serious. Van Buren and Berrien counties are centers of grape growing and spring frosts cut short the crop considerably."

PRUNING NATIVE PLUMS.

Frederick Cranefield, of Wisconsin, says: "I would prune a two-year native plum tree to a whip when setting in the orchard and head back severely. A little judicious summer pruning the first year will aid in forming the head. The following spring the longest shoots may be shortened somewhat; this to be followed by a careful summer pruning. After this it is probable that as little pruning as possible should be done. There is a very wide difference in the habits of the different varieties, requiring a close study of their peculiarities. Trees of the Surprise and Hammer will often make straight and shapely specimens without pruning after the first year, while Rockford and Quaker remain straggling and forked in spite of the best efforts."

Walter E. Campbell and F. N. Downer have formed a partnership in the nursery business at Bowling Green, Ky.

The Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., has erected a greenhouse valued at \$8,000 on its nursery grounds. T. E. Cashman is the president of the company.



GRAND ATRIUM

any value must have enough trees on it to shade the ground, as nature does in her forestry operations.

"In order to secure a good cover of Norway spruce within ten or fifteen years at least 1,000 trees should be planted per acre, and 2,000 would be better. One thousand Norway spruce trees at twenty-five cents apiece would cost \$250. No farmer who has good business sagacity is going to invest \$250 per acre in the nursery stock of a prospective forest plantation. The average Norway spruce forests of Germany are not worth \$250 per acre on the stump when the trees are one hundred years old. The proposition that a farmer should invest \$250 per acre in the establishment of a forest plantation that must require one hundred years of growth before it is

trees. Minnesota farmers ought to plant millions of forest trees where the city people plant scores, and they will plant in the future by the millions if the growers will put the cost of this planting within their reach.

"If the present lack of consideration for the needs of farmer tree planters continues in Minnesota and the Dakotas for the next two decades, state nurseries will be established for the growing of coniferous forest seedlings at reasonable rates. If the nurserymen of the northwest are willing that this great opportunity for business should slip out of their hands and be absorbed by the state, the best way for them to bring this about is to continue the attitude of ignoring the forest planter."

Maryland and Virginia will have a large peach crop.

AMERICAN FRUITS.

An international monthly journal for growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds, linking the producer with the consumer, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, and covering every branch of the industry.

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1904.

FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS.

American Pomological Society—President, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Ct.; secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

International Apple Shippers Association—President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

National League of Commission Merchants—President, Charles B. Ayres, Chicago; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

Northwest Fruit Growers Association—President, E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore.; secretary, C. J. Linsell, Boise, Idaho.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association—President, S. N. Black, Clayton, Ill.; secretary, James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

American Cranberry Growers Association—President, Rev. E. H. Durcell, Woodbury, N. J.; secretary, A. J. Rider, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fruit Growers Association of Ontario—President, W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, Ont.; secretary, P. W. Hodgetta, Toronto.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association—President, P. Innes, Coldbrook, N. S.; secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S.

American Apple Growers Congress—President, H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; secretary, T. C. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.

Fruit Travelers Association—President, H. E. Mansfield, Pittsburg, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Teasdale, St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Association—President, George W. Holsinger, Argentine, Kan.; secretary, H. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kan.

Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island—President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton; secretary, A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown.

American Fruit and Produce Travelers' Association—President, Harry B. Gertish, Boston; secretary, J. R. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.

NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS.

American Association of Nurserymen—President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Drexelton, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, Herbert S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; vice-president, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga. Meets annually.

Southwestern Nurserymen's Association—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

THE FRUIT AGE.

The present commercial importance of cultivated fruits is due largely to the developments of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Before that time the perishable nature of fruits precluded long shipment and exposure previous to sale. Only those who pause to consider are able to appreciate the marked change that has been brought about in a comparatively few years.

Progress in methods affecting transportation, both on sea and land, and the advances made in cold storage have exerted a greater influence in extending the area devoted to cultivated fruits than have improvements in the fruits themselves or the methods of cultivation. In other words, marketing and handling have proved to be the important means for increasing the commercial value of horticultural products. By these means fruit growers have been enabled to educate the taste and create a demand for fruits that has brought into action special lines of industry. Apples, lemons, bananas and oranges may now be obtained in a fresh state throughout the year, and pears, peaches, grapes and strawberries, that could formerly be obtained only during the ripening season, are being preserved in their fresh state for many months.

So generally and yet so recently has the American public become accustomed to the consumption of fruits of many kinds in large quantities, and so great are the shipments of American fruit abroad, that this has well been called the Fruit Age.

NURSERY AGENT PROTECTED.

A decision of some importance to nurserymen has just been rendered by a justice of the peace in Cabell county, West Virginia. Attorneys appearing for an agent for Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., who had been arrested for violation of the state license law, argued that the law applied to the principal and not to the agent, whereupon the case was promptly dismissed. William Pitkin, of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen, hopes to get such a case into a higher court. He advises nurserymen to instruct their agent in West Virginia to act in accordance with this decision. The law clearly applies to the employer and not the salesman.

THE APPLE SITUATION.

Out of a great mass of information which we have collected regarding the prospect for the apple crop the general conclusion is that although the total crop will be somewhat smaller than that of last year, the larger yield in the New England, New York and Western districts will make the commercial supply from 15 to 25 per cent. greater than that of last year. There will probably be less fruit for home use and cider stock. On account of the indication of an increase in the commercial supply and the fact that the European crop is

much larger than that of last year, commission dealers are prophesying that \$1.25 f. o. b. cars New York state will be an ample price and large operators are setting \$1.50 for No. 1 apples as the limit.

New York state will have probably a larger crop than last year, with prospect of better quality. Missouri's crop will be light, as will that of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Larger crops, compared with last year, are promised in Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia and Kansas. The Nova Scotia crop will be larger even than last year when the output was 500,000 barrels.

OUR PROSPECTS ABROAD.

It behooves American growers and shippers to keep in touch with the plans of their competitors in the European markets. South Africa, as we have before pointed out, is furnishing a large quantity of fruit to England, and it is but natural that Great Britain should look kindly upon the efforts of her colony and seek to aid in every way its attempts at progress.

Pending the next great harvest of American apples, the growers of the United States, as well as those of Nova Scotia and Canada, should systematically study the question of ocean transport service as applied to fruits, in an effort to devise means that will give a greater degree of assurance of satisfactory returns across the water. The market is there and the profits may be large, if present obstacles are overcome.

The same problems that confront American shippers are being discussed by fruit growers of Cape Colony, Tasmania and other centers. The great want is a special fruit-ship service. This will be provided in time. Can it be hastened?

NURSERY TRAFFIC MANAGER.

The transportation problem before the nurserymen is one of great importance. Enough has been learned by the special committees appointed at the Atlanta convention of the American Association to show that much will be gained by following up the meetings of the classification committees of the railroad associations and looking after the interests of the nurserymen better than has been done.

It is suggested that the time has come when the nurserymen could well afford to employ a good traffic manager to keep track of these matters and to prepare a full line of statistics each year, showing the large amount of business done by the nursery trade, and thus enable the representatives of the national organization to go before the railroad committees with definite propositions and full knowledge of all the facts. Such a man, giving this work almost his entire attention, it is believed, would save the nurserymen thousands of dollars per year. To do this work properly requires much more time than any nurseryman actively in business could afford to give it.

The eastern committee will meet with the classification committee in New York in

October, and the southern committee this month in Atlanta. The chairmen of the classification committees are: Western, J. T. Ripley, Chicago; eastern, C. E. Gill, New York; southern, P. J. McGovern, Atlanta.

The American Association has certainly made a mistake in letting this matter go for ten or fifteen years without any appearance before the classification committees, or without any organized effort to secure the concessions due to the nursery trade, committees being allowed to go ahead and make whatever rates or changes they wanted or thought to their interest, the nurserymen simply sitting by and letting it go. Twelve or fifteen years ago some work was done before the classification committee and the nurserymen succeeded in getting a reduction from second to third class on trees in boxes. This work was accomplished when S. M. Emery was one of the leaders of the transportation committee. If there has been any special effort made since that time, or anything definitely done, it has not been recorded.

CULTIVATE THEIR TASTES.

Writing of their success, hundreds of fruit growers whose sales are largely local, cite instances where very niggardly buyers have been transformed into lavish buyers by persistent offerings of the choicest fruit. Take it home to yourself and ponder on it as a suggestion for increasing your own profits, remembering always how much greater your own craving is for luscious, well-ripened specimens of the best varieties than for tasteless, carelessly selected and shiftlessly grown fruit that actually offends the taste. The habit of eating fruit will certainly develop in a family or community if the grower, dealer, or market persistently and regularly offers the kinds that "taste like more."

GENERAL CROP PROSPECTS.

Secretary L. A. Goodman, of Missouri, reports: "This year apples will pay from \$50 to \$150 per acre, and peaches from \$100 to \$200 'on the tree,' which means absolutely net to the owner of the orchards. Fruit shippers prefer to gather their own apples and peaches as they pack carefully, with an idea to making the fruit keep in cold storage. When the orchardist packs his main idea formerly was to get the fruit in the packages, the result being bruises which afterward turned to rot and ruin."

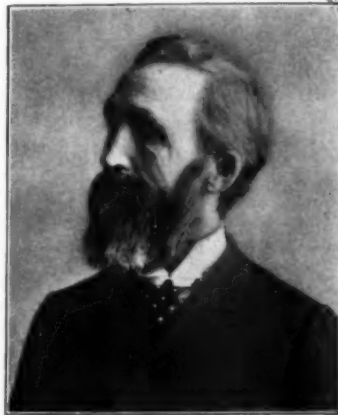
Secretary Wesley Greene, of Iowa, says: "A summary of the reports on the condition of the fruit crop for August shows the percentage, on a basis of a full average crop, to be as follows: "Summer apples, 62 per cent.; fall apples, 64 per cent.; winter apples, 54 per cent.; peaches, 10 per cent.; American plums, 60 per cent.; domestic plums, 38 per cent.; Japan plums, 45 per cent.; grapes, 82 per cent."

Colorado fruit growers are jubilant over an unusually large crop of all fruits. Orders for fruit packages have been doubled repeatedly.

In California grapes have not been materially injured by heat and continue remarkably thrifty in all sections, with indications of one of the largest crops for several years. Apricots and prunes in some sections are yielding better crops than expected a few weeks ago, and pears are proving a fair crop in some places. Peaches and apples are generally light. Figs, oranges, walnuts and almonds are making satisfactory progress and good crops are probable.

THE LEADING POMOLOGIST.

At the top of the list of horticulturists of the world, both by reason of his prominent office of Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture and his long experience, stands Colonel G. B. Brackett, of Washington, D. C. Known throughout this country as a high authority on horticultural topics, decorated with medals and honored with diplomas by the governments of foreign nations, Colonel Brackett is still in the harness, directing the Pomological Division of one of the most important departments of the federal system.



COLONEL G. B. BRACKETT
UNITED STATES POMOLOGIST.

Born at Unity, Maine, he was educated in the schools of Cincinnati and received an academic education in Iowa. Descended from a line of artists and artisans, he early acquired several occupations and did some very creditable art work. "Driven back to Eden" on account of his health, he began, with his father, pioneer nursery work in Iowa where for a number of years he carried on an extensive nursery business, profitable to himself and a great benefit to the state, because of the careful selection of varieties suited to soil, climate, etc., which meant much in an earlier period than this present time. During the war he was Captain of Engineers, receiving orders direct from Generals Grant and Sherman. After the war he was a Colonel in the Iowa State Militia.

For the Centennial Exposition Colonel Brackett was commissioner in charge of Iowa exhibits. He was also U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, 1878; a delegate-at-large, State of Iowa to National Cotton Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; Representative of Division of Pomology, Department of Agriculture at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; vice-president, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.
Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
Transportation—E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.
Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.
Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
Programme—Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.
Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.
To Edit Report—J. Horace McFarland, C. L. Watrous, George C. Seager.
To meet Western freight classification committee at Manitou, Colo.—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.
To meet Eastern freight classification committee in New York City—William H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; James McHutchison, New York; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.
To meet Southern freight classification committee—H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.
Annual Convention—West Baden Springs, Ind., June 14, 1905.

STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alabama | John Fraser, Huntsville. |
| Arkansas | George W. Scruggs. |
| Colorado | George J. Spear, Greeley. |
| California | Charles Howard, Riverside. |
| Connecticut | Edwin Hoyt, New Canaan. |
| Delaware | D. S. Collins, Milford. |
| Georgia | R. C. Berckmans, Augusta. |
| Illinois | Irving E. Spaulding, Spaulding. |
| Indiana | W. C. Reed, Vincennes. |
| Iowa | D. Lorton, Davenport. |
| Kansas | E. P. Bernardin, Parsons. |
| Kentucky | F. N. Downer, Bowling Green. |
| Indian Territory | J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood. |
| Maryland | Charles M. Peters, Snow Hill. |
| Massachusetts | Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston. |
| Michigan | Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe. |
| Minnesota | E. A. Smith, Mankato. |
| Missouri | W. P. Stark, Louisiana. |
| Nebraska | George Marshall, Arlington. |
| New Hampshire | John C. Chase, Derry. |
| New Jersey | Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth. |
| New York | Theodore J. Smith, Geneva. |
| North Carolina | J. Van Lintley, Pomona. |
| Ohio | S. R. Fergus, Tippicanoe City. |
| Oregon | M. McDonald, Salem. |
| Oklahoma | J. A. Lopeman, Enid. |
| Pennsylvania | Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs. |
| Tennessee | C. O. Fowler, Clinton. |
| Texas | John S. Seeger, Tyler. |
| Utah | John Watson, Salt Lake City. |
| Virginia | W. T. Hood, Richmond. |
| Wisconsin | T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa. |
| South Dakota | George H. Whiting, Yankton. |

The colonel has, for the most of his life, been a nurseryman and horticulturist, looking after both the practical and scientific side of each. He was secretary of the American Pomological Society for some years, secretary of Iowa State Horticultural Society two years, and president of the Iowa Horticultural Society several years. He was Expert in Horticulture to the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900, and there received the decoration of the order of "Merite Agricole." He has received medals and diplomas at various times for expert work in horticulture, and he has been United States Pomologist for eight years.

Colonel Brackett's life has been a busy one, certainly a successful one, and comparatively a happy one. "It is one's duty to be happy under all circumstances," he remarked recently to the editor of this journal. "Sorrows are but passing shadows that serve to make the sunshine brighter." A host of friends join in the wish that Colonel Brackett will long enjoy the maximum of sunshine.

J. B. Thoburn, secretary of Oklahoma's State Board of Agriculture, says that within the next two years Oklahoma will outrank Rocky Ford as a producer of fine melons. The rich sandy loam lands of the territory produce watermelons and cantaloupes in perfection.

If you like AMERICAN FRUITS send 50 cents in stamps by return mail and receive it regularly. Others do.

Along the Pacific Coast

FROM FRUIT GROWERS VIEW.

Practical Address to Nurserymen--Plan of Selling Direct to Planter Through Duly Accredited Agent Favored--True to Label Essential--Pedigreed Stock at Higher Price.

In a practical address to the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen at Hood River, Ore., W. K. Newell, a fruit grower, discussed some topics that the nurseryman should be glad to consider from the fruit grower's point of view.

"I have neither raised nor sold any nursery stock, and can speak to you only from the standpoint of the fruit grower" said Mr. Newell. "But, as Bobbie Burns says, 'Gie us the gift to see ourselves as ither see us,' perhaps it may not do any harm to look upon yourselves from the standpoint of the average fruit grower.

I am glad to see that of late years nurseryman is selling direct to the planter through his duly accredited agents. There are only two ways in which a man should buy trees; the first is to send or go in person to some reliable nursery, and the second to order through an agent whom he knows to be duly authorized to represent some responsible firm. Where an agent is not personally known he should carry proof of his identity, and if he does not do this, the purchaser should decline to deal with him, or at least blame no one but himself if he is defrauded.

TRUE TO LABEL ESSENTIAL.

"In going about the country as I do, I find a good many orchards in which a large per cent of the trees were not what the planter ordered when he put the tree out. He naturally is angry and says hard and uncomplimentary things about nurserymen in general and some one in particular if he happens to know where he purchased his trees.

"I once purchased fifty apple trees from a man whose honor and reputation were above reproach, a personal friend as well, and yet only eight were the kind I ordered. Such mistakes are bound to occur at times in a business where it is so hard to avoid them as it is in the nursery business, but it must be your constant aim to keep these mistakes at the minimum point. You must know that you are cutting your scions and buds from correctly named stock, you must know that your assistant correctly mark the rows, and you should keep records in the office to verify the markings in the field.

"The nursery business is an exacting one, it requires the highest order of business skill to successfully grow and market a large amount of stock. I do not know whether the rewards of a careful and conscientious nurseryman are

as great as they ought to be, but the purchaser who pays a fair price for trees and who uses due care and good sense on his own part is entitled to ask a great deal of a nurseryman. No man can grow a good orchard who does not get good trees to start with, and he must depend absolutely upon you for that start, the foundation of his future business.

"It is no light matter to wait seven or eight years to find that your apples are nearly or quite worthless. Last winter at the meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers it was said we needed very stringent laws, rigorously enforced, upon this subject, but I must say I can not agree with the idea then advanced. If this plan of acquiring the nurseryman to pay all damages and loss caused by selling trees untrue to name were to be strictly enforced it would make the price of trees almost prohibitive. In order to take the risk the nurseryman would have to charge from fifty to seventy cents for an ordinary pear or apple tree.

PEDIGREED TREES AT HIGHER PRICE.

"If such a plan were to be adopted at all it would be best to have it apply only to such cases as the purchaser desired; if he demanded the absolute guarantee let him have it and pay the extra price, but if he was willing to trust the seller he should not be made to pay for someone else's lack of confidence. I wish to call your attention here to the plan adopted by the Rogers Nurseries of Dansville, N. Y. They sell what they call pedigreed trees, that is, trees budded or grafted only from the best bearing trees they can find. For them they ask a little extra price but guarantee them in every respect and offer to pay damages to any one buying such a tree and finding it untrue to name, to the amount of five times the price of the tree. Their other stock grown in the usual manner is sold at ordinary prices.

"The deliberate swindler, the man against whom such a law would be primarily aimed, would evade it by working a community one or two seasons and moving on to fresh pastures. And besides the common law would reach such a case just as well as any special law. A dealer selling trees that he knew to be untrue to name, or that were flagrantly misnamed and fraudulent whether he knew it or not, can be punished just as well with the laws we now have, as he could be if we were to enact a whole code of new and stringent laws.

"A reputable nursery firm always suffers more in loss of business from mistakes and errors than does the purchaser, and consequently they use great care to avoid them. To repeat what I have said before, if the buyer uses due caution, he is running but very small risk at the present time, of being defrauded in the buying of any kind of nursery stock.

"Gentlemen, you have a splendid calling. In no line of human production is there a wider field of usefulness than in yours, properly conducted."

PROFITS OF ORANGE CULTURE.

California orange groves in full bearing appear to be very good investments, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. A crop of five acres recently sold for \$500 on the trees. Exceptionally good orchards have brought \$1800 per acre. A common estimate for an orchard of ten acres is an annual average profit of \$1200 to \$2000 net, thus securing a very good living for a lucky owner. The tree is more uniform in its bearing habits than Northern fruits, there being no off years. The Washington Navel is a great commercial variety.

Orange land costs at the start in California from \$50 to \$150 per acre. Bearing groves, including water rights, have sold as high as \$125 per acre, but usual prices are considerably below this figure. The capital invested in California orange groves is placed at \$50,000,000. Shipments in 1898 were less than one million boxes, but in 1903 shipments had increased to eleven and one-half million boxes.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND FRUITS.

A correspondent of the Washington Star estimates that 150,000 bunches of bananas are annually taken from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco whence they are distributed throughout California and as far as Utah.

This industry promises steadily to increase. It is highly profitable. The culture of the fruit is mostly in the hands of Chinese, but some whites are profitably employed. The banana demands a rich soil, warmth and copious moisture, hence is adapted chiefly to our lower and marshy lands. A huge production of this fruit is now arising at Hilo, at the east angle of Hawaii Island, where are copious rains, more than average warmth as well as an extensive back country. It seems probable that a line of steamers will soon be employed in transporting bananas from Hilo to the coast.

The production of pineapples seems to be the most promising for the profit of all farming industries. Pineapples stand about 7,000 to the acre, requiring two years from first planting to the mature fruit, but yielding large annual crops for some years thereafter. The crops are easily worth \$100 to the acre, and require comparatively little labor. Their favorite habitat is on our upland slopes from 800 to 1,200 feet altitude, and enjoy an average of four inches of rain monthly. The market is chiefly on the coast and for the canned product.

ORCHARDIST A MANUFACTURER.

Under the Irrigation System the Tree Ripens its Heavy Load of Fruit and Sets Strong Fruit Buds, So That No Rest is Needed and Regular Annual Crops Result.

E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

It is a peculiar feature of growing fruit under irrigation that the apple tree does not rest one season to recover from an excessive crop. Under irrigation the orchardist is a manufacturer. Whenever the orchard needs more water to enable the tree to ripen its heavy load of fruit and to set strong fruit buds the succeeding year, the planter irrigates. The tree is therefore strong enough to repeat its best efforts with an annual load of fruit. In this respect the farmer under irrigation has a heavy marked advantage.

Our observation would lead us to suggest that for orchard purposes the sub-irrigated lands are the best in the state. We also believe that the irrigable lands have great advantages over lands that depend upon rainfall in the production of frequent crops of fruit. In Scotts Bluffs county orchards, apple trees which produced an excessive crop of fruit last fall are now resting their overladen lower branches on the ground.

The finest Jonathan apples I have ever seen grown in this state, were produced by Mr. Myers, six miles south of Kearney. The oldest peach trees with which I am acquainted in the state are 26 years old and yet bearing, 18 miles southeast of Kearney. Mr. Thomas Blackburn, 14 miles southwest of Kearney, has an orchard of 93 apple trees occupying a little less than one acre. From this orchard in 1902 he supplied three families with what apples they could use. He also picked and sold 604 bushels of merchantable apples at 81 cents a bushel, or \$489.

Mr. C. J. Nelson, of Phelps county, has a peach orchard two years and four months planted. There are 21 varieties of peaches in this orchard and without exception all are in excellent condition. They promise to yield two to five baskets to the tree.

Passing on westward, at Julesburg, Colo., Mr. N. C. Roth has a very promising and successful orchard. At Mitchell, about 18 miles from the Wyoming line, Mr. Ed. Scriven annually markets a fine crop of apples, cherries and plums. Three varieties of apples gave him an average cash value last fall of \$9 per tree.

In enumerating some of the successful orchards in Central and Western Nebraska, I have left until the last, the Watson orchard near Kearney. This is the largest enterprise of its kind in the state. Under the efficient care of Mr. Watson's present manager, Mr. N. C. Dunlap, this orchard will be heard from in the near future. There are thousands of bearing cherry trees and many thousands of apple and peach trees. These orchards are showing that even the hilltops in Buffalo county are valuable for the production of peaches.

If asked to enumerate a list of varieties of apples for far western Nebraska, I would suggest Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Longfield, Patton's Greening, Northwestern

Greening. In cherries, plant the Early Richmond, Montmorency, and English Morello. In plum trees, rely on the Americana group of plums. The Lombard and German prunes may be planted under favorable conditions after the windbreaks are so perfected as to protect the trees from sudden changes and trying winds.

PINEAPPLES IN TEXAS.

So long as pineapples are worth 25 cents each on the farm they are certainly a crop worthy the attention of any farmer, says the Houston, Tex., Post. The writer has grown them in Houston, but it was with the addition of greenhouses to carry them through the



APPLES RAISED IN YANCEY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

winter. The pineapple plant is really a biennial, as it takes two seasons to perfect it. This is easily effected in land where it does not freeze. It is readily multiplied by suckers which surround the plant at maturity.

The pineapple plant makes such a large fruit in proportion to the size of the plant that the latter becomes exhausted, like the banana, with the effort and dies away when the fruit is cut. If the suckers are cut off squarely and planted in moist, sandy ground, they readily take root. While in the cutting bed they are weeded, shaded and watered when necessary. In the winter months they go into a condition of rest and are given such attention as may be found necessary. This extends to a covering of some rough material in unusually rough weather.

In March the plants are set out in prepared land, in five-foot rows and three feet apart in the rows, and they are then cultivated like cabbages. The leaves of the pineapple plant are also of value for their fibre.

Mississippi is rapidly coming to the front as a fruit state. Large orchards of Elberta peaches have been planted there.

The third annual convention of the National Nut Growers Association will be held in St. Louis October 26-28. The members expect that the meeting will be of much benefit to the industry.

HALE'S COMMENT ON TRANSPORTATION.

J. H. Hale, the Connecticut and Georgia peach grower is quoted as follows: "Railroads continue to boom peach growing, and, as a remedy for a great crop, tell the growers to organize and sell at home and everything will be lovely, when the one great good they could do is to lower the minimum carload rate and thus enable growers to reach the many small cities that never yet saw a carload of Georgia peaches. This would make new markets for 2,000 or 3,000 carloads, and for the present I will have to leave it to others to look after the other 7,000 or 8,000 that are surely coming in the 'good old sometime.'

Personally, I am building a little umbrella for myself and hope to keep it out of the wet. I don't expect to make a cent, but I do want to guard against too heavy losses." The Elberta peach Mr. Hale considers less popular than formerly, and he will plant other kinds.

GEORGIA TREES AND VINES.

The Georgia Fruit Growers' Association reports the following facts for Georgia:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Bearing peach trees..... | 3,231,706 |
| Trees first bearing this season..... | 625,957 |
| Trees planted in the fall of 1903..... | 1,396,959 |
| Trees planted in the spring of 1904..... | 919,322 |
| Bearing plum trees..... | 162,502 |
| Bearing pear trees..... | 45,056 |
| Bearing apple trees..... | 5,000 |
| Acres of watermelons planted..... | 2,926 |
| Acres of Irish potatoes planted..... | 284 |
| Acres of other vegetables planted..... | 350 |
| Acres of cantaloupes planted..... | 1,168 |

An increase of the arid land reclamation fund held by the U. S. Treasury to approximately \$25,000,000 is announced in the report of the auditor for the Interior Department. This is the fund accumulated from the proceeds of public land sales in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and set apart under the act of Congress of June 17, 1902, for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands in these states and territories.

Under Southern Skies

PORTO RICO ORANGES.

Nothing but Wild Fruit Coming Now, but it is More Juicy and Has Less Rag than any Other Orange -- Sixteen Months Old Trees Bearing Forty Oranges -- Modern Grading and Packing Methods Next Season -- Promising Industry.

H. M. Cummings, treasurer of the Citrus Fruit Company, San Juan, Porto Rico, who recently returned from the company's plantations, is enthusiastic over the prospects for the orange industry in Porto Rico, according to the New York Commercial. "More Americans have been down there during the winter than ever before," said he, "and more American money has been and is being invested than before. All interests are developing gradually in a prosperous and substantial manner. So far as our own business is concerned, the planting and sale of orange groves, we are well pleased with our progress during the winter, and even though February and March were unusually dry our plantations have developed much more rapidly than ever before.

"We have orange trees 16 months in the grove which have from six to 40 oranges on them now, and they are not supposed to bear until they are four or five years old. The plantations which we have sold and are cultivating for other people are looking especially well, and owners who have been there during the winter have been most enthusiastic in their praise of the plantations and the methods adopted in their development. The orange industry is destined to be very important.

NOTHING BUT WILD FRUIT NOW.

"Nothing but wild fruit is coming from there now, yet it is a fact that a good Porto Rico orange has a better flavor, is more juicy, and has less rag than any other orange that grows. The California orange has the beautiful color, but the skin is thick and porous and the pulp is surrounded by heavy rag which detracts from the quality and injures the flavor. But the Porto Rico orange has no core. It is shaken off the tree or beaten off with a pole, thrown into a sack, the sack is laid across the back of a pony, and the march of five to 15 miles over the worst imaginable roads begins. Arrived at the shipping point the sacks of oranges are dumped into a huge pile. They are not sorted, but are picked up indiscriminately and literally dumped into any kind of a receptacle which will hold together long enough to get here. They are not even washed, a very important operation if the skin is to be made to look well.

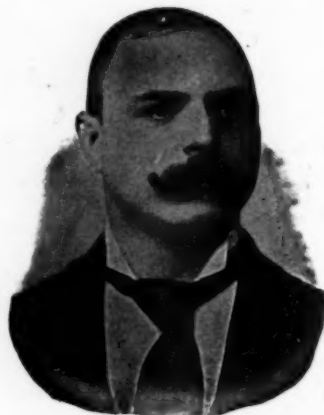
"And yet, even though they come here under such circumstances, when consumers once eat good Porto Rico oranges they never want any

other. The wild trees are now loaded with little oranges of the coming crop.

MODERN METHODS NEXT SEASON.

"Some of this difficulty is to be overcome during the next season by the erection of packing houses which will handle the fruit by the most approved modern methods. If properly graded and packed there will be no question about the sale.

"As soon as we had learned that Gompers had arrived there we called all our men together and explained to them that he would make conditions so much worse than they had been that we couldn't afford to pay them so much, and reduced their pay from 40 to 35 cents a day. It had a good effect and was probably one of the influences that worked strongest against him. After he left the island and conditions resumed their normal attitude, we raised the pay of the men to 40 cents again."



D. J. COYNE, CHICAGO.

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

One of the busiest places where fruits of all kinds are handled in large quantities is South Water street, Chicago, the commission row of the western metropolis. A visit to this great fruit market opens the eyes of persons who have little idea of the extent of the fruit industry in this country. Here all kinds of fruits, temperate, tropical and sub-tropical are handled in carload lots and with the despatch attending long-established usage.

Prominent among the dealers in South Water street are the Coyne Brothers whose portraits are presented herewith. They handled last year about 40,000 barrels of apples and say they will nearly double that amount this year.

Charles B. Maxson, treasurer and general manager of the Central Michigan Nursery Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has tendered his resignation and will take a long vacation. He organized that company in 1894.

ITALIANS IN THE SOUTH.

Probable Solution of the Labor Problem--As Fruit and Truck Growers They Are Hard to Beat--Satisfactory and Desirable Immigrants--For Nursery Work Too.

So important has become the labor question in the South that the great business interests of the State of Georgia, represented by the Greater Georgia Association saw fit to call its annual meeting at Atlanta during the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen and arrange for a joint session with that Association for the purpose of listening to an address on immigration as applied to the labor problem, by Commissioner-General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent, of Washington, D.C.

Upon this subject a correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record shows what a settlement of Italians at Independence, La., has done:

Twenty years ago lands could be bought in and around the town for \$1 to \$5 per acre that are now selling readily at \$25 to \$100 per acre. One tract here of 1,600 acres sold twenty-five years ago for \$1,600, and only a few weeks ago the purchaser sold 200 acres for \$10,400. The assessed value of lands in this parish has been doubled in the past four years. One will ask what was the principal cause of the development. The answer must be the Italian immigration that has come here and improved the conditions in respect to production. The majority of farmers have done away with negro labor. Why? Because they are a shiftless, worthless sort, whereas the Italian laborer is a success. His sole object is to make money, and he knows it must come out of the ground; therefore he is always at work when his work is needed. The question of his desirability as a citizen is often asked. I can say that thus far in our twelve or fifteen years' experience with them they have given no trouble to anyone. They are prompt to pay their debts.

They are frugal and industrious, and when working as tenants they are always willing to do their part, and I find it a great improvement and cheaper than the negro labor of today, that wants a dollar per day for a half dollar's worth of work. After they are here awhile they become more or less Americanized, and live better and spend more money as their means justify. They are capable of improvement in many ways, which is not the case with the negro. As fruit and truck-growers they will be hard to beat.

APPLE SHIPPERS' ESTIMATES.

The International Apple Shippers' Association makes this estimate of the apple crop:

New England States—About twice the crop of last year.

Central States—Heavier than year ago.

Middle West (known as Ben Davis Belt)—Something more than year ago.

Southern States—Less than year ago.

Pacific States—Little more than year ago.

Canada—Little more than year ago.

Nova Scotia—Equal to year ago.

Europe—Very much more than year ago, cutting off largely export demand.

GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

Seventy-five Varieties of Peaches Shown at Annual Meeting--Eighty-Pound Watermelons--Value of Thinning--New Fruits--Charles T. Smith, the New Secretary.

HUGH N. STARNES.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Georgia State Horticultural Society was held at Tallulah Lodge, Ga., Aug. 4th and 5th. There was a good attendance, although but few members from Northwest Georgia were able to attend—that section being in the midst of its Elberta shipments. Northwest Georgia supplies about two-fifths of the entire peach shipments of the state—the record for this season being some 3,800 cars, of which Northwestern Georgia contributed about 1600 or 1700. The total falls some 700 cars short of the estimate at the beginning of the shipping season, though much larger than ever before.

President Prosper J. Berckmans was detained by important business and could not be present at the session, and Vice-President W. D. Hammock presided in his place. There was an excellent exhibit of fruit. Some 75 varieties of peaches were shown, the Georgia Experiment Station alone displaying 63 varieties. There were over 140 varieties of grapes and 30 varieties of apples—those from Habersham county being especially fine. Native plums were all gone except a few varieties of Americanas and Domesticas. Of Japan Plums only Wickson, Satsuma and Apple were left. The Wickson were unusually fine—gigantic. Two 80 pound watermelons were exhibited by M. B. Jones, of Thomasville.

Of new fruits attention was called to Kenne-saw, Cornelia and Frances peaches. Kenne-saw follow Carman, Cornelia ripens ahead of Belle and Frances after Elberta—the latter an especially large and fine yellow freestone.

With grapes, Muench (one of Munson's) was suggested as a commercial successor to Concord and Niagara; bunches large and long, black; quality meaty and good.

Of the extensive program the following addresses deserve special mention:

"WATERMELONS"—By M. B. Jones, of Thomasville, Ga.

"STRAWBERRIES"—By S. S. Smith, of Decatur, Ga.

"THE PRACTICAL ENFORCEMENT OF BIRD PROTECTION"—By Prof. T. Gilbert Pearson, Sec. N. Carolina Audubon Society.

"THE PECAN IN GEORGIA"—By J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

"THE PAST YEAR'S WORK"—Annual resume of work in the State Dept. of Entomology, by Prof. Wilmon Newell, State Entomologist.

"SCALE CONTROL IN 1904"—By Prof. R. I. Smith, Asst. State Entomologist.

"CULTURAL METHODS WITH THE PEACH"—By Louis A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

It developed that the lime-sulphur-salt wash has again given noted satisfaction both as a fungicide and as a scale destroyer. It seems to have proved as effective against peach leaf curl and brown rot (*Sclerotinia fructigena*) as Bordeaux mixture, and all that could be desired in scale control. Kerosene is now entirely a back number in this state.

The past dry season has not proved favora-

ble to the development of brown rot, and peaches and plums were therefore unusually sound, but it seems to be the general consensus of opinion that Bordeaux, while not a preventive, yet exercises a marked effect in its control and its use is still recommended. Curculio is considerably less this year than usual. This is always the case with a heavy fruit crop. The opinion seems also to prevail that Paris Green is somehow a decided factor in reducing Curculio when applied with Bordeaux mixture, though considerable doubt was expressed as to its efficacy. Jarring for this pest is not generally practised by commercial growers.

A practical lesson was given on the value of thinning, especially with a heavy crop in a dry season. The fruit exhibited was uniformly undersized where thinning was not practised.

Lady Thompson still seems the favorite main crop strawberry in this section, with brandywine as a succession. Haverland and Bubach were also strongly recommended.

Location seems to be regarded as the main factor in frost control with peaches. Whiten-ing the twigs with a whitewash spray as a second coat on either Bordeaux or lime-sul-



R. J. COYNE, CHICAGO.

phur-salt sprayings seems to markedly retard bud development; but smudging is regarded as of doubtful utility.

Prosper J. Berckmans of Augusta, was, for the twenty-eighth consecutive time chosen as president of the society. Secretary Hugh N. Starnes (biologist and horticulturist Ga. Expt. Station) declined re-election and nominated for the position Charles T. Smith of Concord—a prominent nurseryman. Mr. Smith was unanimously elected and will guide the affairs of the society for the next year.

Macon was selected as the next place of meeting—the date being left (as usual) to the president.

MILLIONS IN STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry shipments from the Atlantic Coast Line territory adjacent to Wilmington, N. C., this season amounted to 2,217 refrigerator carloads, and 71,000 crates by express, making a total of 608,369 crates. The net average to the grower has been about \$2. At this rate it will be seen that over \$1,216,738 has been turned into this section for the one item of strawberries alone.

PEACH GROWING IN TEXAS.

State Has More Peach Trees Than California, Says Stanley H. Watson--Profit of \$100 to \$200 Per Acre -- Roland Morrill's Experiment.

STANLEY H. WATSON.

Texas has more peach trees than California and makes more peaches per acre. The quality of the Texas peach is better than that of peaches grown in any other state. To-day, no considerable amount of Texas peaches is canned and none evaporated. The entire crop is sold fresh at fancy prices. We have little competition of any kind, none that will hurt us, because of the quality of our product. When we have many times the number of acres we now have, we will still make money growing peaches, because our market area will be extended. We will have canneries and will evaporate and preserve large quantities.

Our entire crop is consumed by people who are comparatively well supplied with the world's goods. The poorer classes cannot afford the luxury of Texas peaches. We make a profit of from \$100 to \$200 per acre. When we have ten times as many trees, we will probably make from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre. At \$25.00 per acre we can make more money than many a crop, considered more "staple," will yield.

Peach lands can be bought for less money than wheat lands. While peaches are not a necessity, they are a staple luxury. The demand will grow with the production. The industry is safe for years to come, will always adjust itself, and I know of no industry that will pay more for the money invested.

A farm partly cleared, with buildings, fences, wells, etc., can be bought for \$10 to \$15 per acre, sometimes less. Unimproved lands can be had for \$5 per acre. These prices will put you within two or three miles of a shipping point.

With one hand extra at \$15 per month and board, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, etc., can be raised as side crops. These side crops will pay all expenses, support a family and make a profit, and a handsome profit. For example: R. Morrill, the celebrated "Peach King" of Michigan, came to Texas and invested over \$120,000.00 in lands and improvements. He planted over 1,000 acres of orchards and made extensive improvements of all kinds, fine buildings, fine machinery, etc. His trees have not borne yet, not old enough, and yet he made above all expenses a 17 per cent. profit on the enormous sum named above out of "side crops." He will plant before he quits ten thousand acres of peaches and will continue the "side crops." Among them were potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes and tomatoes. I believe a smaller place would make a greater percentage of profit.

The Atlantic Coast Line shipped 2,217 carloads of strawberries in Eastern North Carolina this season, as against 1,965 last year.

The Coolidge Dry Air Refrigerator Co., Boston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to exploit a new system of refrigeration. One of its specialties is the dry air, ventilator and frost-proof freight car.

Dominion of Canada

CANADIAN APPLE CROP.

Official Ottawa Report Shows That a Medium Crop May be Expected--Pears Light--Peaches and Plums a Failure--Grape Crop Fairly Good.

The fruit division of the Department of Agriculture makes this announcement regarding the fruit crop of the Dominion:

"The reports show a medium to full crop of fall apples. In the apple sections, from which the bulk of the winter fruit will be obtained for export, the crop is not as large as last year, but may be classed as light to medium. The reports from Great Britain and Europe generally show a very large crop of fruit, that will come into direct competition with our fall varieties, and may slightly affect the market for winter fruit; but up to the present time European fruit has not competed seriously with our best keeping varieties.

"The apple crop in Canada appears to be singularly free this year from the attacks of insects and fungous diseases. It is quite probable that the codling moth will not be a serious pest, but there are indications that the spot may yet develop to a slight if not a dangerous degree.

"Pears, except in British Columbia, will be a light crop. Peaches and plums are almost an absolute failure, except in a few favored sections where the winter did not materially affect them. The grape crop will be fairly good, but in the large producing districts of the Niagara Peninsula black rot has shown to a serious extent. Cherries and currants are a full crop."

TROPICAL FRUITS IN FLORIDA.

At the annual meeting of the Florida Horticulturists, the report of the standing committee on tropical fruits was read by Secretary Frink, on behalf of John B. Beach, of West Palm Beach, and J. C. Carter, of Dade City. The first paper dealt with the adaptability of Florida soil and climate for the growing of mangoes, and the second was a brief exposition of the possibilities for bananas and guavas in the extreme southern portion of the state. In the comment brought out by the papers, Mr. Boggs stated that from his own experience he thought Mr. Beach overestimated the difficulties of transplanting the mango; that if taken at the most dormant season, January, and with careful selection, the mango could be transplanted with as much success as attended the transplanting of citrus fruits.

Anent the growing of the guava, Mr. Mewhead, of Lake City, stated as his experience that the fruit could be grown in his section only with protection, as it was usually cut down in winter.

WHERE SPRAYING IS NEEDED.

There are few complaints of insects or fungi so far, in Canada, especially where spraying has been done regularly for several years. The tent caterpillar, oyster shell bark louse and green aphid are reported bad in some parts of Ontario where spraying is not done. The bark louse, the borer and the pear leaf blight are mentioned in New Brunswick, and in British Columbia the bark louse, aphid, black spot and canker. The first appearance of apple scab in the latter province is also reported, but further observation may not confirm this.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS IN CANADA.

The United States consul at Quebec says: "Evaporated fruits—apricots, peaches, pears and prunes—from California are sold in this section to a large extent. They are about the only evaporated fruits used and have supplanted the sale of such fruits from other markets. They are well packed in 25-pound boxes and are very satisfactory. They are brought to Montreal in trainload lots, and the Montreal jobbers supply this province.

"A considerable quantity of California canned fruits, peaches, pears, apricots and cherries, are also consumed here, being bought through commission houses in Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me. They have given better satisfaction than the Ontario goods. California green fruits, plums, Tokay grapes, peaches and pears are largely used and bought of jobbers in Montreal. They are well packed. California oranges are bought in Boston, Mass., by commission houses and of jobbers in Montreal. There has been no fault found with the methods of packing of any of these different fruits."

THE PEACH CROP.

J. A. Taylor, with headquarters at Van Buren, Arkansas, is the manager of the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association. He says:

"Three years from now the southern peach crop will aggregate 20,000 carloads, if there be no setback. This year it will be 7,000 carloads which I distribute as follows: Texas, 1,500; Arkansas, 600; Indian Territory, 100; Missouri, 400; Tennessee, 200; North Carolina, 75; South Carolina, 150; West Virginia, 100; Virginia, 150; Alabama, 100. This, with Georgia's 3,500 to 4,000 cars make the total named."

**Highest Grade at the Price of the Cheapest--
AMERICAN FRUITS, 50 Cents
Per Year.**

GARDEN OF CANADA.

Well-Earned Appellation of the Niagara District--Fruit Industry Has Assumed Large Proportions in the Last Fifteen Years--A Productive Soil.

Rich in historical association and in all the elements of good husbandry, the Niagara district has well earned the appellation of the "Garden of Canada," says the Toronto Mail and Express. A trip through all that portion of the peninsula bordering on the lake is fraught with the greatest interest at the present time, not alone by reason of its scenic properties, but that within a comparatively small area are compassed more revenue producing qualities than in any other given portion of the province of Ontario. The fruit industry has within the past ten or fifteen years assumed enormous proportions, and is as yet comparatively in its infancy.

While the counties bordering on Lake Ontario, such as Lincoln, Wentworth and Halton, may fairly take front rank in the growth of fruits, large and small, Welland, Haldimand, and in a lesser degree, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent and Essex contribute to the general wealth of the province. The principle of intensive cultivation as best understood in European countries is nowhere in Canada reduced to a practical science to such an extent as in the Niagara district. The underlying principle of the careful fruit grower is to secure a maximum of gain at a minimum of cost, and the thrifty farms, the comfortable homes and outhouses of to-day speak volumes for the productiveness of the soil.

STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

State vice-presidents of the International Apple Shippers Association elected at St. Louis last month are: J. L. Rea, Arkansas; W. R. Keller, California; G. G. Leibhart, Colorado; C. H. Williamson, Illinois; E. H. Bowen, Kentucky; G. W. Davidson, Louisiana; F. D. Cummings, Maine; E. S. Evans, Maryland; W. M. Blodget, Massachusetts; Geo. R. Howes, Michigan; C. C. Emerson, Minnesota; Geo. P. Lang, Missouri; O. W. Butts, Nebraska; A. I. Hall, New Hampshire; C. Wolters, New Jersey; C. B. Shaefer, New York; J. M. Shuttleworth, Nova Scotia; L. K. Sutton, Ohio; J. C. Smith, Ontario; G. W. Butterworth, Pennsylvania; C. M. Davidson, West Virginia; J. H. Wussow, Wisconsin.

The executive committee is composed of D. O. Wiley, C. P. Bothwell, A. L. McClay, C. H. Williamson, and W. M. Dixon. The statistician is B. W. Snow.

BANANA COFFEE.

New Industry in Republic of Mexico--Plans of Professor A. F. Spawn, of Philadelphia--Plant at Woodbury, N. J. --Banana Flour, Too.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Aug. 10.—Professor A. F. Spawn, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been in the city and in Orizaba, Jalapa, and Veracruz for the purpose of looking for a site for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of banana coffee, an enterprise which he believes can be successfully operated in Mexico, and which he says will result in the wholesale raising of bananas all through the southern part of the republic.

"The banana is the most nutritious fruit in the world," said the professor. "If the fruit is picked at a certain stage in its growth when it has fully filled out, but before the sugar has been taken into the fruit, its aroma has a great resemblance to that of coffee, and when it is

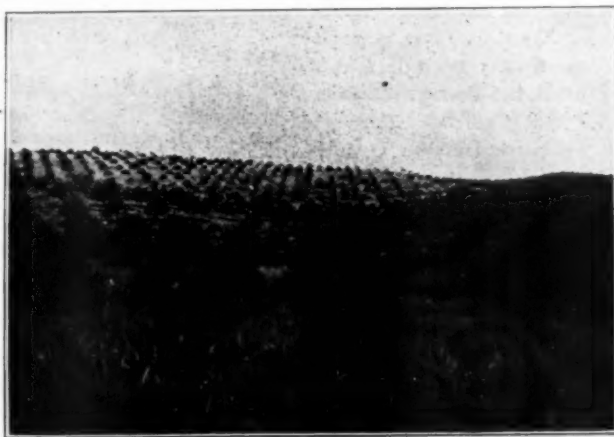
BRITISH BANANA TRADE.

Advices from England state that the new steamship Miami, which arrived at Manchester recently, carried the largest cargo of bananas ever shipped to the United Kingdom in one vessel. The Miami marks an important development in the trade in Bananas. Not many years ago the banana was almost as rare in England as the fruit of the tamarind tree; today the coster's cart laden with them is to be seen in nearly every street. Bananas are now imported from three places—the Canary Island, Jamaica and Costa Rica. Until two years ago the banana trade was only partially organized. At first old boats were used for carrying the fruit from where it is grown. Now there are three steamers afloat specially designed for the purpose, plying regularly with heavy cargoes of the fruit. The port of Manchester has become the chief distributing centre for the banana trade in the country.

FRUIT IMPORTATIONS.

America Provides Most of the Oranges and Lemons Used in This Country But Banana Importations Have Largely Increased --Comparative Figures.

The imports of fruits and nuts have changed but little in total value, but in character there has been a material change during the last decade. Oranges, of which the total importations amounted to over \$2,500,000 in 1896, will amount in 1904 to but little over \$500,000 in value of imports. Lemons, which amounted to over \$5,000,000 in 1905, will amount to a little over \$3,000,000 value in the importations of 1904. The bulk of the lemons come from Italy, and of oranges, chiefly from the British West Indies. Bananas form by far the largest single item in the importations of fruits and nuts, and will aggregate over \$7,000,000 in the fiscal year 1904, against \$4,500,000 in 1898. They come chiefly from Central America, Cuba, and the British West Indies.



APPLE ORCHARD OF M. S. WEAVER, NEAR LINDEN, VA., ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Recent quotations at main distributing points are as follows:

NEW YORK.—Apples—In liberal supply. Fancy in good demand. Alexander, \$2-83; Gravenstein and Twenty Ounce, \$1.75-\$2.50; windfalls and common, 5cc. and \$1. Pears—Bartletts, \$3.5c-\$5; Clapp's Favorite, \$3.25-\$3.50; Flemish Beauty, \$1.5c-\$2.50; Keiffer, southern, \$1-\$2. Peaches—Maryland and Delaware, \$1.25-\$2 per carrier. Grapes—Moore's Early, 75c. and \$1 per carrier; Delaware, \$1.25-\$1.50; Niagara, southern, \$1-\$1.50.

CHICAGO.—Apples—Comparatively little high grade offered. Maid n Blush, \$2.25-\$2.50; Sops of Wine, \$2-\$2.25; Yellow Transparent, \$2.5c-\$2.75; Early Harvest, \$2. Pears—Bartletts, \$3; Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, \$2-\$2.50; Seckel, \$2.50. Grapes—Concords, 20c. basket; Delawares, 25c. Peaches—Early River (Michigan), 50c.; Lewis Seedling, choice, 75c. and \$1; Elberta, \$1-\$1.10.

ST. LOUIS.—Apples—Wealthy, \$2.50; Ben Davis, \$1.35. Peaches—Market overstocked; Elberta, 40c.-45c. per 4 basket crate. Pears—Bartlett, \$4.75; Le Conte, \$3.25. Grapes—Delaware, \$1.75 per 8-basket crate.

BOSTON.—Apples—Duchess, \$1.5c-\$2; Astrachan, \$1.25-\$1.75. Peaches—Maryland and Delaware, \$1.25-\$1.50. Pears—Clapp's Favorite, per bushel box, 75c. and \$1; Bartlett, \$1-\$1.50.

then roasted and ground, an expert could not tell the difference between the two.

"At present there is a plant at Woodbury, New Jersey, which I established, where the banana coffee is manufactured in large quantities, much of it being sold all over the east. It is my purpose, if possible, to introduce its use into Mexico, where, owing to the fact that many bananas are raised in this country, it can be made much cheaper than in the United States. For the present the bananas will be evaporated in Mexico and shipped to the plant at Woodbury for roasting and grinding. The first plant I will erect in Mexico will have a capacity of handling about one hundred eight hand bunches of bananas per day.

"Banana flour is another product obtained from the fruit. The flour makes a splendid breakfast food, being even more nutritious than oat meal. At Woodbury we have machinery of my own invention for the treatment of the flour."

The coming raisin crop will be fully 5,000 carloads. This added to the carryover from last year makes one of the largest raisin stocks ever held in this country.

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.—"Copy of August issue at hand. We notice a good improvement in each issue."

Are you saving your copies of AMERICAN FRUITS? The file will be invaluable when early issues are exhausted.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Country Life in America for September is, as usual, a large and sumptuous magazine, superbly illustrated throughout. Beginning with "Flowers by the Ten Thousand," and telling how they may be planted for decorative effect on your country place at very little expense, and "Winning the Golf Championship," by Walter J. Travis, the main articles deal with widely varying subjects, touching upon all sides of work and pleasure under the open sky.

The September number of the World's Work is replete with significant and timely articles. "Steadying Conditions in the Business World" is a sagacious contribution to business sanity as we approach the election.

J. S. WRIGHT & SON, Fruit and Produce Dealers, Philadelphia.—"We think AMERICAN FRUITS is a very fine magazine."

Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Prop.
VINCENNES, IND.

Offer for Fall and Spring the following in Car Load Lots or less.

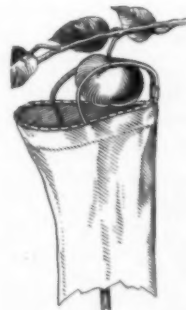
Apple 2 and 3 year.
Peach 1 yr. all grades.
Pear 1, 2, and 3 year.
Plum (Japan) 1 and 2 year.
Cherry 1 and 2 year, very fine.

Our Cherry run 4 to 5½ feet up at one year; try them. Also Shade Trees, Small Fruits, Roses, Etc. Send us a list of your wants for prices, or call and look our plant over.

Climax Fruit Picker

(Patent Pending)

HERE I AM.



Look at me! I work up in the tree and the other fellow works on the ground, 40 to 20 feet below.

We pick as much fruit as 2 men in the old way and are never both tired at once. I am a great fellow for company and really won't work alone. But I always lead the way, board myself and save my price, to you, many times each year, in a few days work. I do not allow any bruising of fruit or muscle, nor breaking of limbs or bones. Practical fruit men declare me to be the simplest, best and cheapest at any price. We want to come and help you. Price 75 cts. Shipment prepaid on two or more. Special price to agents, and the trade. Address,

CLIMAX FRUIT PICKER,
New Philadelphia, Ill.

American Fruit Abroad

AMERICA'S COMPETITOR.

South African Growers Extending Peach and Pear Production--Plum Culture by Cape Growers Is Advancing--120,000 Apricot Trees, 30,000,000 Grape Vines --Clingstone Peaches.

In a recent review of fruit conditions in South Africa, which is a direct competitor of America in the British trade, Sampson Morgan says in a London publication:

"In the Stellenbosch and Paarl divisions of South Africa the culture of the peach and pear is receiving great attention. In each district there are probably 75,000 trees of both fruits, and each year planting is more largely carried out. Of these totals about two-thirds consist of trees too young as yet to fruit. According to my direct reports from the fruit fields it is clear that England is depended upon to take the bulk of the peaches, plums, pears, and grapes exported from the Colony. A fair quantity of dried fruit is despatched to German West Africa. Plum culture by Cape growers is advancing most satisfactorily. The Californian fruit shippers have proved the Kelsey plum to be one of the best for sending to England. These reach us up to Christmas. The season can be continued from that time to March by the Cape shippers. As I write Cape plums are selling from 5 to 6 shillings a case, and are highly appreciated by the retail fruiterers. There are over 50,000 Japanese plum trees in the Stellenbosch fruit farms, of which about one-half are bearing. In the Paarl division there are about 30,000 trees, fruiting and non-fruiting being about equal. In addition there are about 60,000 trees of various kinds of plums in the two divisions. In the Wellington division there are about 2,000 fruiting Japanese plum trees, 8,000 non-fruiting, and 30,000 of various sorts.

"In a few years' time, then, the plum crop at the Cape will become important. Of course, in the Stellenbosch and Paarl districts prune-drying is being developed with advantage and profit. I would urge Cape cultivators to extend the areas devoted to Japanese plums, with the view of considerably increasing the supplies of well-graded fruit for the English markets. Millions of plum trees are now in their fruiting stage in California.

"The samples of fruit on sale prove that the climate and soil of Cape Colony are well adapted for the production of the finest fruits. There are over 50,000 apple trees in the three districts of Cape Colony previously named. That quantity might be increased tenfold with the view of meeting future needs. This season Cape apples in boxes holding about 30 pounds each have been sold from 5 to 8 shillings each. At 5 shillings it is equal to 2 pence a pound first hand. If that price could be depended

upon, Tasmanian growers alone can market 500,000 bushels and more each year readily. Cape fruits arrive long before those from Australasia. The Cape box of 28 or 30 pounds is an excellent one for the retail trade buyer.

"Of the 50,000 apple trees referred to, about 37,000 are fruiting, but when the local demand is considered it will be seen that a great extension is needed if the export trade in apples from the Cape is to be made an important branch of business. Cape grapes are good, and values this week range from 15 to 18 shillings a case. Over 30,000,000 vines are grown, chiefly for wine-making, in Stellenbosch and Paarl. There are over 120,000 apricot trees in Cape Colony, one-half of this number being planted in Wellington alone. It is to be hoped that planters setting out peach trees will not perpetuate the blunder that was committed on the government fruit farm of planting clingstone varieties. No one practically acquainted with the wholesale fruit trade in Great Britain would have sanctioned this. Freestone peaches are what the trade buyers look for, and only such should be grown or shipped for sale. All the world over the commercial producers should grow only those sorts of fruit that satisfy the market need.

"When I said South Africa would in time become a more prolific fruit-producing country than California few were prepared to agree. Things are rapidly moving in that direction, and already the quality of the Cape grapes and pears is admitted by market men to be superior to that of the California fruit. The Kelsey, Japan, and Coe's Golden Drop plums from South Africa are magnificent. They travel well and are most attractive. The great want is a special fruit ship service. South African fruit exporters should consider the new form of fruit boat that has been launched as an exclusive ocean fruit carrier between Costa Rica and Manchester. Its whole cargo will consist of fresh fruit, and its cold storage arrangements are perfect. South Africa produces many fruits in abundance. Presently seedless oranges equal to those raised in California will be exported from the Colony to Great Britain. Lemons and pineapples also can be grown excellently. If the colonial merchants enjoyed the fruit-ship service they so badly need an immense impetus would soon be given to production on commercial lines. The success of the Californian dealer is due chiefly to the provision of quick, through, cool fruit cars on the railways, and a particularly favorable system of transport by sea. The time has come when a revolutionary improvement in the transport of colonial fruits to British ports should be made. This can best be effected by the medium of a new type of steamship engaged exclusively in the trade."

EXPORT APPLE TRADE.

Fruit Division at Ottawa Warns American Shippers That Owing to Great Britain's Unusually Large Crop, Only the Best Quality of American Fruit Will Compete There This Year.

The fruit division of the Canadian Agricultural Department at Ottawa reports:

"The export trade for Canadian and American fall apples will be somewhat restricted, but owing to the better quality of our apples they will still have the preference in the European markets. There will be the necessity, however, of rigidly excluding all second quality fruit. The supply of good winter stock of apples suitable for the British market during the months of January, February and March is not excessive, and it seems reasonable to expect that the demand will be almost equal to that of last year."

BRITISH APPLE CROP.

Woodall & Co., of Liverpool, give the following comparative figures of the apple crop in the United Kingdom, from which it is likely to exceed any since 1900. The quality also promises to be good.

| | Over Average | Average | Under Average |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|------------------|
| This year | 128 | 109 | 15 |
| Last year | 2 | 17 | 248 |
| Year 1902 | 12 | 98 | 184 |
| Year 1901 | 15 | 90 | 163 |
| Year 1900 | 148 | 138 | 16 |

The total imports from the United States and Canada into the United Kingdom during the past season were 3,053,000 barrels, as against 2,330,000 barrels in the preceding year, constituting a record; the previous largest import (in 1896-7) being 2,937,000 barrels.

Of the above 3,053,000 barrels, 1,616,000 were received into Liverpool.

GERMANY WILL TAKE APPLES.

Although European apple crops generally are large this year, there is said to be an opportunity to send American apples to Germany, owing to the failure of the Tyrolean crop which usually amounts to 1,000,000 barrels, as against 285,000 barrels sent from America last season.

FIRST APPLES TO EUROPE.

The first apples to Europe from America this season were a lot of 73 barrels of summer and fall varieties per steamship Oceanic, which sold in Liverpool, August 5th, for 9 shillings to 12 shillings.

In Orchard and Field

\$100 a Bunch for Grapes—At the Lake Geneva midsummer fair, near Chicago last month, prize fruit was auctioned off for the benefit of the Lake Geneva Fresh Air association, grapes selling at \$100 a bunch and watermelons at \$110 each. The sale netted \$5,000 for the fund.

White Strawberries—Occasionally patches of white strawberries are reported from widely separated sections of the country. They arouse special interest, but horticulturists say that they are of comparatively little value.

A Fortune for Berry Pickers—A despatch from Tresekov, Pa., says that having amassed a fortune of \$2,000 in six years by picking huckleberries, the family of Andrew Jerosko is preparing to depart for Italy to live a life of comfort. Recently Mrs. Jerosko and her six children accomplished the remarkable feat of picking ninety-five quarts of berries in one day, and many a day last season they scooped up 100 quarts. They have followed the berry business for the past six years, and last season cleared \$500.

Cherries for Alaska—The famous Burke fruit farm of Cowlitz county, Washington, recently shipped to tons of Black Republican and Royal Ann cherries to Alaska. This is a new feature in marketing fruit, and the outcome is being watched with interest.

Steerage Passenger With \$10,000—New Orleans, August 8—After having worked almost continuously for the past twenty-five years as a banana grower in Spanish Honduras, Manuel Gomes, an energetic native, who can neither read nor write, arrived yesterday afternoon on the steamship Anselm, from Puerto Cortez, with drafts on New Orleans for \$10,000, representing the proceeds of the sale of his plantation near Tela, a short distance from Puerto Cortez. He had the appearance of a common laborer traveling in the steerage.

Gomes is on his way to Portugal, where he will spend the rest of his life in comparative affluence with the money he realized on his banana plantation. He sold his place to Dr. William P. Brand, a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, who also arrived on the Anselm, on his way home. The latter says that he will go into the cultivation of bananas on an extensive scale.

Watermelons for Christmas—Watermelons are had at Christmas in Georgia, says an exchange, by selecting a thick rind variety, planting late in June, handling carefully when pulled and storing on some dry yielding substance, like cottonseed hulls, in a cool

cellar where the temperature is uniform and can never drop below freezing.

Mass is Offered for Rain—Benton Harbor, Mich., August 8—As the result of the continued dry weather mass was offered today in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church by Father Esper in supplication for rain to save the fruit crop. The service was held at the request of scores of farmer parishioners. There has been no effective rain in the fruit belt for nearly two weeks, and every day the damage has been increased until it has run up into the thousands of dollars.

Freestone Trees Bear Clingstones—Nebraska City, Neb., Aug. 6—Several of the best known fruit growers in this section of the country claim that peach trees that bore freestone peaches heretofore are bearing clingstone peaches this year. W. D. Hollabaugh and Emery Sherfey, two very successful fruit growers, say that their freestone peach trees are bearing the clingstone variety. They are at a loss to explain this phenomena. Some of the trees they say, are bearing both the free and clingstone varieties.

French Prunes from California—It is stated that "French prunes" in many cases are nothing more nor less than prunes that have been raised in California, shipped to Bordeaux, and there treated by a process which makes them so choice that, re-packed and re-shipped to this country, their sale can be effected at rates which pay the French well for their enterprise, and make the California-Bordeaux article a better seller than its plain American rival. This Bordeaux process is a secret as yet, but the news should inspire some of our prune growers to penetrate it, and give us the benefit in the same delicious fruit.

Hale's Georgia Peach Crop—J. H. Hale reports that the Hale orchards at Fort Valley, Ga., have shipped 203 carloads of 560 crates each with six baskets to the crate. The pay-roll for the week ending July 20, shows over nine hundred men and women working in the orchard, about 250 whites and 650 blacks. The cost to harvest a market of 203 carloads including labor, packages, ice, cartage, and the commissions was a total of \$121,000, during the five weeks of the harvest season. The prices received ranged from 35 to 75 cents a basket retail, the wholesale price returned to the growers ranged to \$1.25 to \$2.50 per crate. The crop was marketed all over the eastern half of the country from Cleveland, O., to Eastport, Me. Several lots were exported to London by refrigerator car to New York, and thence by steamer in cold storage, and prices received netted better returns than for sales in this country. The output of peaches from Georgia this season will reach nearly five thousand carloads.

Fruit Company Expends \$2,000,000—The New York Stock Exchange has admitted \$2,058,500 additional capital of the United Fruit Company on

the new issue, making the total amount listed to date \$15,872,000. The full number of shares has been subscribed for at par. The company's income account filed with the Exchange shows a total surplus of \$2,764,815. Stocks of other companies are inventoried at cost valuation, \$1,468,588. Acknowledged miscellaneous investments total \$1,778,675. Total assets are \$21,314,675. The company has expended for the current eight months exceeding \$2,000,000 with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, and it is to reimburse itself for this the new stock was issued.

Raisin Concern Abandoned—After two months of strenuous effort to get the raisin growers into line for the season, the California Raisin Growers' association, Fresno, Cal., through President R. K. Madsen, abandoned all efforts to preserve the association and announced that all contracts so far signed would be returned. The association has been in existence for six years and has handled about \$3,000,000 worth of raisins a year, representing 75,000 acres of grape land. The low price of raisins last year caused the downfall of the association.

Campaign Against Acids—An active campaign against the alleged use of acids as a substitute for pure lemon has been launched at a meeting of the trustees of the New York Fruit Exchange. Pleasure resorts in and near the city will be investigated at once by an expert, and should sufficient evidence be obtained to warrant arrests, prosecutions will be made under the provisions of the pure food laws, which prohibit "the use of an imitation of food for another article, and also poisonous colors or flavors or other ingredients injurious to health." While the principal subject under consideration at present is substitutes for lemons, it is announced that this would only be the initiative as a movement against all substitutes for pure fruit flavors, the use of which is illegal under the pure food laws.

Boll Weevil Ants Dangerous—New Orleans, Aug. 15—The Steckler Seed Company is in receipt of a letter coming from R. E. Wyman, a planter in Bocas del Toro, Panama, which essentially indicates that it is time to make an investigation into the habits of the ants the Government is importing to destroy the boll weevil. The part of the letter referring to the ants reads as follows: "The ant the Government is introducing into the United States is the most destructive insect on earth. It eats the foliage of all plants and fruit trees. It is deadly to orange trees, eating the leaves faster than they can grow, and if the trees are not protected by cans painted every now and then, they even eat the leaves of pepper bushes and all vegetable leaves. They are savage if molested, and will bite and bring blood."

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Apple and Apricot Meringue—Pare and core a dozen or so of apples, cut them into quarters, put them into a sauce pan with two ounces of sugar, and cook them until they are done and quite tender. Turn them out upon a sieve over a basin to strain off all the juice, then arrange them at the bottom of a dish, put a layer of apricot jam over them, spread over the whites of five eggs whipped to a snowy froth, dust this over with caster sugar, and put the dish in a moderate oven for a few minutes to dry the egg froth. Take it out before it colors and serve.

Apple Bavaroise—Peel and cut into quarters four pounds of sweet apples and put them into a preserving pan; add the juice of two lemons, two wineglassfuls of sherry, one-half pound of caster sugar, and one ounce of isinglass dissolved in one gill of warm water and strained. Place the pan over a moderate fire, stirring the contents occasionally with a wooden spoon. Stew until the apples are quite tender, and then rub the lot through a straining sieve into a kitchen basin. Place this upon ice and stir slowly until upon the point of setting, when one pint of whipped cream must be stirred in, and the whole poured into a mould. Turn out when set, and serve. The richness of the flavor will be increased by the addition of a wineglassful of maraschino or noyau.

Apples a la Cherbourg—Pare and cut into bricks firm apples. Put one pound of sugar, the thickly peeled rind of two lemons and a little ginger, to every pound of apples, and cover them closely for some hours.

Then place them in a preserving pan, being careful not to break the apples, and add a breakfastcupful of cider; let the apples boil until they look quite clear (for about 25 minutes). Remove them one by one to a dish, and when cold place them in cross piles, and crown the whole with lemon peel. Pour on the syrup and eat with Devonshire cream.

Compote of Peaches—Cut ripe peaches in halves, peel and stone them and put them over a fire in a sauce pan; cover with thick syrup and let them simmer until sufficiently cooked. Crack the stones, and when peaches are done enough lift them carefully out of the syrup with a skimmer, place them in a rather deep dish, and put the kernels in. Let the kernels and syrup boil until pretty thick; add strained lemon juice to taste, mix it well with the syrup, and then pour it over the peaches in the dish. Serve hot or cold.

Grape Trifle—Pick grapes from bunches and dust them plentifully in a basin with caster sugar, and put by for a few hours; then pass them through a sieve fine enough to take out the seeds; flavor with curacoa, add sufficient thick cream to cover the grapes, and sweeten to taste with caster sugar; whip it vigorously with an egg-whisk, skim off the froth as it rises to the top, and place it on a fine sieve to drain. When all the cream is frothed, put the grape pulp upon a glass dish, pile the cream high on the top, and serve.

Plum Cream-Ice—Put one quart of the pulp of freshly gathered plums into a basin, and work in one pound of finely-crushed loaf sugar. When the sugar is dissolved pour over one quart of cream, beat them well together, pass the mixture through a fine sieve into the freezer, turn it out into a mould packed in ice, and when set it is ready to serve.

Plum Tartlets—Line six fluted tartlet pans with one-half pound of puff paste, rolled out 2 inches by 8 inches, and cut round with a cutter. Press the paste at the bottom and sides, so as to obtain the shape of the mould; mask them with three ounces of apple marmalade, equally divided; over this put twelve plums, cut into halves and stoned; dust them over with powdered sugar, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Bring them to the oven door; dust the edges over with more powdered sugar; melt this for two minutes in the oven; take out the tarts and let them cool; turn them out of the pans; mask them with a little apple jelly, and serve on a napkin spread over a dish.

Macedoine of Peaches—Split nine large peaches, remove the stones, and put the largest pieces into boiling water to loosen the skins. Drain, peel, and put them into a basin. Prepare a syrup, flavoring it with vanilla, and when cold pour it over the peaches. Make a purée of the smallest pieces and, passing it through a fine sieve, mix with a tumblerful of sweet jelly. Wash one pound of rice and boil it in plenty of water; when tender, drain and pour over it syrup flavored with vanilla. Cut out small balls of apples with a vegetable cutter, and boil in weak syrup; drain, and put them in a basin with a little prepared carmine and two table-spoonsful of vanilla-flavored syrup, and let them soak in it for half an hour. When ready to serve, drain the peaches, stir the purée over the ice to thicken it, and mix the rice, well drained, with it; fill the halves of the peaches with the purée and rice, drain the balls of apples, cut them in halves, and arrange them around the preparation in the halves of peaches, with one piece on the top. Brush all over with half-set jelly; fix a gum-paste mound, with a support in the center, on a round dish, and garnish with crotons of orange jelly; arrange the peaches in a circle on the mound, putting one in the middle, and serve.

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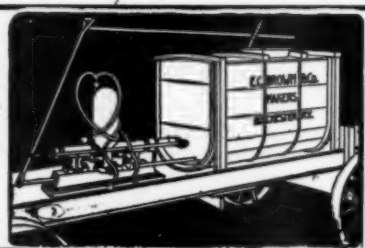
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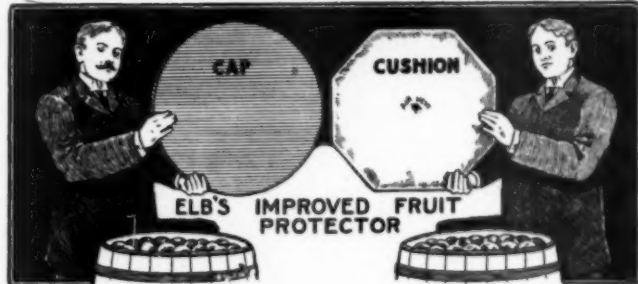
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